

Mr. Speaker, our military is doing an outstanding job protecting our Nation from those who wish us harm. I ask that you join me in thanking our servicemen and women for their selfless courage and congratulate them on their most recent victory, the elimination of the brutal terrorist leader, al-Zarqawi.

□ 0915

#### REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY

(Mr. OBEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, some of the things that happen in this place are enough to give hypocrisy a bad name. Example: I got a letter just 3 days ago from about 30 Republican Members of the House demanding that we add funding back for the Corporation For Public Broadcasting.

All but one of those Republican Members voted for a budget resolution that makes it impossible for us to do what they ask us to do in that letter. That is what I call posing for political holy pictures in the most cynical way.

Mr. Speaker, the second thing I would say is for any Member to come to the floor and ask that we fully fund programs like the Byrne Grant or any other grant, I would simply say this: Those who voted against the budget resolution have a perfect right to do that. Those who voted for the budget resolution need to simply look in the mirror to see why we do not have the money to do what they have just come to the floor and asked us to do.

#### HOUSE DEMOCRATS FORECAST ECONOMIC DOOM AND GLOOM

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, I continue to be amazed that House Democrats always manage to find doom and gloom in the face of success on the battlefield and at home. Last week, the Department of Labor announced that over 75,000 Americans had achieved jobs, created in May, and that the unemployment rate dropped to 4.6 percent.

Mr. Speaker, while most people would celebrate this economic growth, Minority Leader PELOSI actually said this was proof that the Bush economic policies continue to go in the wrong direction. Can she seriously believe that over 33 consecutive months of economic growth, and the creation of 5.2 million American jobs hurts our country?

Additionally, PELOSI promised that House Democrats have a plan to take America in a new direction. After witnessing 181 House Democrats vote against tax reductions, I am confident they will rely upon their old same tax-and-spend strategies to chart their course.

American voters recognize that Democrats impose higher taxes and have demonstrated their trust in Republican economic policies this week by electing Republican BRIAN BILBRAY to Congress.

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 5522, and that I may include tabular material on the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

#### FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 851 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 5522.

□ 0918

#### IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5522) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, with Mr. THORNBERRY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Thursday, June 8, 2006, the amendment by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) had been disposed of and the bill had been read through page 14, line 3.

Pursuant to the order of House of that day, no further amendment to the bill may be offered except those specified in the previous order of the House of that day, which is at the desk.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### TRANSITION INITIATIVES

For necessary expenses for international disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance pursuant to section 491 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended, to support transition to democracy and to long-term development of countries in crisis: *Provided*, That such support may include assistance to develop, strengthen, or preserve democratic institutions and processes, revitalize basic infrastructure, and foster the peaceful resolution of conflict: *Provided further*, That the United States Agency for International Development shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days prior to beginning a new program of assist-

ance: *Provided further*, That if the President determines that it is important to the national interests of the United States to provide transition assistance in excess of the amount appropriated under this heading, up to \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used for purposes of this heading and under the authorities applicable to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso shall be made available subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

#### DEVELOPMENT CREDIT AUTHORITY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans and loan guarantees provided by the United States Agency for International Development, as authorized by sections 256 and 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, up to \$21,000,000 may be derived by transfer from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of such Act and under the heading "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States": *Provided*, That such funds shall be made available only for micro and small enterprise programs, urban programs, and other programs which further the purposes of part I of the Act: *Provided further*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such direct and guaranteed loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: *Provided further*, That funds made available by this paragraph may be used for the cost of modifying any such guaranteed loans under this Act or prior Acts, and funds used for such costs shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 107A(d) (relating to general provisions applicable to the Development Credit Authority) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as contained in section 306 of H.R. 1486 as reported by the House Committee on International Relations on May 9, 1997, shall be applicable to direct loans and loan guarantees provided under this heading: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any portion of which is to be guaranteed, of up to \$700,000,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out credit programs administered by the United States Agency for International Development, \$8,400,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2009.

#### PAYMENT TO THE FOREIGN SERVICE RETIREMENT AND DISABILITY FUND

For payment to the "Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund", as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980, \$38,700,000.

#### OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$646,000,000, of which up to \$25,000,000 may remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading and under the heading "Capital Investment Fund" may be made available to finance the construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices for use by the United States Agency for International Development, unless the Administrator has identified such proposed construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-

term lease of offices in a report submitted to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to the obligation of these funds for such purposes: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not apply where the total cost of construction (including architect and engineering services), purchase, or long-term lease of offices does not exceed \$1,000,000: *Provided further*, That contracts or agreements entered into with funds appropriated under this heading may entail commitments for the expenditure of such funds through fiscal year 2008: *Provided further*, That none of the funds in this Act may be used to open a new overseas mission of the United States Agency for International Development without the prior written notification to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the authority of sections 610 and 109 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be exercised by the Secretary of State to transfer funds appropriated to carry out chapter 1 of part I of such Act to "Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development" in accordance with the provisions of those sections: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or any prior Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, or related programs may be used by the United States Agency for International Development for the rent of buildings and space in buildings in the United States pursuant to the authority of section 636(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not apply to any lease, agreement, or other instrument executed for the purpose of maintaining United States Agency for International Development continuity of operations and to the cost of terminating the domestic lease executed on September 30, 2005.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for overseas construction and related costs, and for the procurement and enhancement of information technology and related capital investments, pursuant to section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$105,300,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this amount is in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obligation only pursuant to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$89,000,000 may be made available for the purposes of implementing the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$39,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, which sum shall be available for the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development.

OTHER BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE  
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II, \$2,650,740,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$120,000,000 shall be available only for Israel, which sum shall be available on a grant basis as a cash transfer and shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That not less than

\$455,000,000 shall be available only for Egypt, which sum shall be provided on a grant basis, and of which sum cash transfer assistance shall be provided with the understanding that Egypt will undertake significant economic and political reforms which are additional to those which were undertaken in previous fiscal years: *Provided further*, That with respect to the provision of assistance for Egypt for democracy and governance activities, the organizations implementing such assistance and the specific nature of that assistance shall not be subject to the prior approval by the Government of Egypt: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Egypt, not less than \$135,000,000 shall be made available for project assistance, of which not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available for democracy, human rights and governance programs and not less than \$50,000,000 shall be used for education programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading for assistance for Egypt for economic reform activities, \$200,000,000 shall be withheld from obligation until the Secretary of State determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that Egypt has met the calendar year 2005 benchmarks accompanying the "Financial Sector Reform Memorandum of Understanding" dated March 20, 2005: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$135,000,000 is available only to carry out programs in Colombia and may be transferred to "Development Assistance" to continue programs administered by the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That \$15,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading should be made available for Cyprus to be used only for scholarships, administrative support of the scholarship program, bicomunal projects, and measures aimed at reunification of the island and designed to reduce tensions and promote peace and cooperation between the two communities on Cyprus: *Provided further*, That in exercising the authority to provide cash transfer assistance for Israel, the President shall ensure that the level of such assistance does not cause an adverse impact on the total level of nonmilitary exports from the United States to such country and that Israel enters into a side letter agreement in an amount proportional to the fiscal year 1999 agreement: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$250,500,000 should be made available only for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for the West Bank and Gaza: *Provided further*, That \$35,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for assistance for Lebanon, of which not less than \$6,000,000 should be made available for scholarships and direct support of American educational institutions in Lebanon: *Provided further*, That not more than \$225,000,000 of the funds made available for assistance for Afghanistan under this heading may be obligated for such assistance until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Afghanistan at both the national and local level is cooperating fully with United States funded poppy eradication and interdiction efforts in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That such report shall include an analysis of the steps being taken by the Government of Afghanistan, at the national and local level, to cooperate fully with United States funded poppy eradication and interdiction efforts in Afghanistan: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are available for assistance for the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, up to

\$1,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for programs and activities for the Central Highlands of Vietnam: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for a Middle East Financing Facility, Middle East Enterprise Fund, or any other similar entity in the Middle East shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

Mr. KOLBE (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 23, line 7 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR IRELAND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$10,800,000, which shall be available for the United States contribution to the International Fund for Ireland and shall be made available in accordance with the provisions of the Anglo-Irish Agreement Support Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-415): *Provided*, That such amount shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 2 offered by Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida:

Page 23, line 11, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced to \$0)".

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order against the amendment.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, Ronald Reagan had a wonderful statement, and that was, if you want to live forever become a Government program because they never, ever go away.

When the British and Iraq governments established the International Fund for Ireland in 1986, as part of the Anglo-Irish Accord, Ireland's per capita gross domestic product was relatively low. It certainly was a very good program.

Since then, Ireland has grown at a pace more rapid even than ours, and is

known as the Celtic Tiger. Today, Ireland's GDP is on par with the United States, and its unemployment rate is 4.7 percent. Yet we still continue want to appropriate \$10 million for the International Fund for Ireland.

In a decade of increasing deficits, the United States must stop sending money to programs that are not necessary. Actually, most recently they used some of our money for the Chef Development Program and the construction of a 3,000 foot cafe, and also to help fund the World Toilet Summit. So obviously we have got to stop flushing away some of this money.

I have spoken to several individuals who were very, very involved in establishing this fund and feel very, very strongly about the fund. And I have assurances from the Representative from New York (Mr. WALSH) along with several others that the funding for this is going to be reduced in further appropriations.

I had thought that one of them would be here for a colloquy. And I had told the great Mr. WALSH from New York, as well as others, that I would withdraw this amendment with the assurance that future funding would be reduced and eliminated over the next few years.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I object for the purposes of claiming the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The gentlewoman reserves the balance of her time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my point of order on the amendment and I would allow Mr. CROWLEY to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman withdraws his reservation of a point of order.

The gentleman from New York claims the time in opposition to the amendment and is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank my friend from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) for withdrawing the point and allowing for this discussion.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that gentlewoman from Florida has the right to bring this amendment to the floor. But what I am concerned about is possibly, and I do not know enough about the gentlewoman's involvement in the peace process as it pertains to Northern Ireland.

And, yes, it is quite true that the Republic of Ireland is having an incredibly strong economy and it is the Celtic Tiger, it is doing remarkably well. But this is not about the south of Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland, this is about the Northern Irish peace process.

As you so point out, created in 1986, under the Irish Peace Agreement, the IFI has been a fund that has helped develop businesses within Northern Ire-

land and attract business to Northern Ireland that is supported by both Unionists and Nationalists in the north of Ireland.

Because Ireland is doing well, it does not mean that all parts of Ireland are doing well. In particular, in those areas where the communities are interfaced, amongst the Protestant and Catholics, Nationalists and Unionists communities where there is still tremendous strife, a lack of opportunity for growth, for young people within the north of Ireland.

And symbolically this is America's involvement in this peace process, one of the most successful peace processes in modern history. This is still an ongoing process, though. The government has not devolved back to the north of Ireland. People are not involved in a real Democratic society there.

To withdraw this money with the understanding that this money is in a phase-out program right now, I think is unfair. And to point to one particular aspect of this as the reason or the cause to do that, the World Toilet Summit, well, quite frankly, I think are people who may be interested in purchasing toilets, the creation of toilets.

If that is something that is drawing tourism and is drawing industry to the north of Ireland, who are we to criticize? So be it. Using it as a catch phrase, I think is unfortunate, because it trivializes what has been taking place over the last decade in both Republican and Democratic administrations, and that is the advancement of opportunities for peace in the north of Ireland.

So with that, I am happy that the gentlewoman is going to withdraw this amendment. I hope that she learns more about even the toilet summit. I am not so sure she is all that familiar with that. I know I am not. Nor do I have the authority to speak on it.

But I am glad that she is going to withdraw this, and I hope in the future that we have the opportunity for more discussion prior to such amendments coming to the floor.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly thank the gentleman from New York for this opportunity to exchange views. I would encourage him to look into the World Toilet Summit.

Americans are tired of money being flushed down the toilet. I am delighted that the program is going to be phased out, and also very happy that the economy of Ireland has improved. There is no better way to have peace than to have prosperity.

The fact that general economy of Ireland has improved certainly is a very great benefit to that part of the world. Mr. Chairman, I withdrew this with the information that the program is being phased out in future years.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from Massachusetts the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 30 seconds.

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me time.

Mr. Chairman, this discussion is ill-considered and ill-advised. At a time when America foreign policy is under question everywhere across the globe, this is a remarkable achievement for our State Department and for Members of Congress.

In fact, the American role has been indefensible in bringing about a new day. This has had brought support cross Congress and across America, reminding ourselves that the European Union participates, Australia participates, and sectarian murders have almost been gone. We are down to a couple of small issues.

But the Good Friday Agreement is the way forward, and America and Members of this Congress can take great satisfaction in this achievement. It has worked extraordinarily well.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I ask for unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the right to object.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey reserves the right to object.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman from Florida yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentlewoman from Florida withdraws her unanimous consent request, and is recognized.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, let me just say, I appreciate the gentlewoman's willingness to withdraw this amendment.

I, like many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, have worked for years going back to the creation of the International Fund for Ireland in the 1980s on providing funding and direction for the IFI. I have visited its projects and witnessed the cross community cooperation. As a direct result of the IFI and U.S. support for the fund, we have seen tremendous job creation. I would agree, in the Republic of Ireland there has been a significant growth, economic recovery, particularly in the Dublin area, not necessarily in western Ireland, but certainly in the Dublin area.

But in Northern Ireland, in Belfast, and in the counties in the north, there remains serious problems, problems that fuel social unrest. One of the things that I find so encouraging is that, we have worked well with the leaders of the IFI. They are on a glide path to ending foreign support for this program. But they are doing so in a way that encourages police corporation and sustains good programs. They did it frankly directly at our request.

□ 0930

The remaining problem is that the Catholics and the Protestants still haven't collaborated enough where prejudices have broken down. There are 5,700 projects that have been funded under the IFI, and I am glad the gentlewoman is withdrawing her amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak on behalf of the International Fund for Ireland (IFI) and I am pleased that the gentlewoman from Florida has withdrawn the amendment to eliminate its funding.

The International Fund for Ireland is widely recognized for creating comprehensive programs that have helped promote peace and reconciliation in the north of Ireland and the border counties in the Republic of Ireland.

Twenty years ago the U.S. Congress, with overwhelming bi-partisan support, passed the Anglo-Irish Support Act of 1986. This landmark legislation created the means for the U.S. to contribute to the IFI—a Fund established by the Irish and British governments to promote economic development and peace in Northern Ireland. The Fund receives support from the United States, EU, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. It's been a most effective way for the international community to help end the terrible war raging in Northern Ireland.

Four U.S. Presidents and 10 Congresses have endorsed the efforts of the IFI. At the joint hearing I held this March—the eleventh I have convened on the peace process in Northern Ireland—U.S. Special Envoy for Northern Ireland Ambassador Mitchell Reiss strongly praised the outstanding work being done by the IFI, and urged continued support for it.

Since the inception of the IFI, the United States has contributed nearly \$460 million and the results have been remarkable. As of 2004, the IFI has created nearly 38,000 direct jobs, and 18,000 indirect ones. In the 1990s Northern Ireland's GDP increased 53 percent, employment increased 17 percent and unemployment fell by 40 percent. Eighty percent of these investments have been in disadvantaged areas. The IFI has contributed to over 5,700 projects in Northern Ireland and the bordering counties of the Republic of Ireland and has provided 17,000 young people from cross-community areas with jobs. This is a tangible success in our struggle to end the conditions of despair and hopelessness which are the breeding grounds for terrorism.

Earlier in this Congress, and also in the 108th Congress, the House passed my legislation (H.R. 2601 and H.R. 1208 respectively) reauthorizing the program at more than \$20 million and urging the Fund to shift its focus from primarily economic programs to those that have a greater emphasis on peace and reconciliation.

I am pleased to say, the Fund has responded. This year they released a Strategic Framework of Action 2006–2010 which strongly emphasizes cross community and reconciliation programs. The strategic plan also puts in place an exit strategy in which the Fund will wind down its reliance on international support. With this strategic plan in place, we cannot falter on our commitment. We are near to lasting peace in Ireland, but this is no time to falter in our efforts or rest on our laurels.

Much remains to be done as Irish Foreign Minister Dermot Ahern has said, "The next five years will be vital to ensure a lasting legacy for the Fund and for 25 years of international engagement with the peace process. . . . Once again the United States has demonstrated the importance of its relationship with Ireland and of our efforts to bring the peace process to a conclusion." Among the most important work it is doing now, in response to urgent requests from this Congress, are programs that enhance relations between the police and the communities they serve and promote human rights training for police. Without our continued funding, it will be near impossible for the IFI to do this vital work for lasting peace and finish the work it has begun.

As IFI Chairman Rooney has stated, "(The Appropriation Committee's) recommendation is a real vote of confidence in the young people and communities which benefit from the programs of the IFI. These programs address the root causes of conflict in our society: economic and social disadvantage, sectarianism and marginalisation. With a contribution of this level (i.e., \$10.8 million) we can continue to target the areas of greatest need and ensure the goals we set ourselves. . . . The goodwill and support of the American people will be critical to our efforts. I would like to thank the many friends of Ireland in Congress for their continued generosity."

Now is not the time for the United States to pull the plug on our support for this successful peace and reconciliation program; such a move would have a dramatic impact on programs that emphasize reconciliation among school children and young adults. The IFI has developed its own exit strategy enabling a thoughtful transition to self-reliant cross-community and social advancement. It is a good strategy and one that deserves our support until the end.

Mrs. MCCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I oppose this amendment which would eliminate funding for the IFI.

The violence in Ireland has devastated families and too many men, women and children have lost their lives.

The road to peace has been a long one with many bumps in that road.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are making progress. By all indications we are on the verge of peace, which is nice for a change.

Now is not the time to cut this important funding, as it has been critical in the peace efforts and it is still needed particularly in places like Belfast.

Cutting U.S. funding now would send a message that the IFI is not internationally supported.

It is important that the people in Ireland who are working toward peace know that they have the support of the United States in these efforts.

I understand that my colleague will offer and withdraw this amendment.

Having said that, I strongly oppose this amendment and will oppose any future similar efforts.

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to an amendment offered by Representative GINNY BROWN-WAITE to H.R. 5522, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. The proposed amendment would effectively cut \$10.8 million in funding for the International Fund for Ireland from the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill for FY 2007.

The Fund was created by the Irish and British governments 20 years ago to foster economic and social advancement and to encourage dialogue, contact, and reconciliation between unionists and nationalists throughout Ireland. The Fund appropriates its money to address the root causes of deprivation in the most vulnerable regions by using shared economic concerns as a platform for regeneration and cross-community activity.

If the Fund was dissolved, its pioneering work with children and youth throughout the North and border counties would end just as there is progress towards the implementation of the Good Friday Accords. A termination of U.S. funding would undermine the perception of the IFI as an internationally supported body and may impede its ability to secure funding elsewhere.

The IFI has been integral in the progress towards peace and prosperity throughout Ireland, acting in good faith to employ successful measures to alleviate areas of disadvantage. It is with our help that the IFI can continue to achieve these praiseworthy goals in the future.

I hope my colleagues join me in opposition to this amendment so that together, we can move towards peace and prosperity for all of Ireland.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Again, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment with the proviso that future amounts for this program will be reduced. It is obviously a great success, and at this point we want to make sure Ronald Reagan's prediction wasn't right and that future funding will be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

ASSISTANCE FOR EASTERN EUROPE AND THE BALTIC STATES

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989, \$227,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008, which shall be available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for assistance and for related programs for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the last word, and yield to my distinguished member of the subcommittee, Mr. FATTAH.

Mr. FATTAH. I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York, and I want to thank and congratulate the chairman. I wanted to submit for the RECORD letters from the Secretary General of the U.N., the Ambassador for the European Union, and from Prime Minister Tony Blair in support of a Safe Blood for Africa Initiative

that the chairman and the ranking woman from New York have agreed to insert into the report that will accompany this bill which has to do with an initiative to make healthier the blood supply throughout sub-Saharan Africa. It has the potential of saving millions of lives, and these letters illustrate international support for it. So for Secretary Kofi Annan and Tony Blair and the European Union, I want to submit these letters for the RECORD.

THE SECRETARY-GENERAL,  
May 30, 2006.

Hon. CHAKA FATTAH,  
Congressman, House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN FATTAH, Thank you for your important efforts in support of improving the blood supply in Africa. The HIV/AIDS pandemic poses an unprecedented threat to human security and development in the continent. The epidemic demands an exceptional response and your Initiative on Safe Blood will play an invaluable role in benefiting the lives of millions of Africans.

I commend your leadership on this issue and look forward to hearing more about it in the weeks and months ahead.

Yours sincerely,

KOFI A. ANNAN.

EUROPEAN UNION, DELEGATION OF  
THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,  
Washington, DC, May 15, 2006.

Hon. CHAKA FATTAH,  
Member of Congress,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. FATTAH, I very much enjoyed the discussion we had on 9th March in your offices on various issues of common concern and in particular on how best to help Africa reach the Millennium Development Goals in the Health Sector. I consider that your Safe Blood Initiative is a very timely and important effort towards these goals, and I would be glad to support you in this.

The European Commission, as you know, is committed to working in partnership with the United States and the international community to reach the Millennium Development Goals, three of which relate directly or indirectly to health. In external action, our policy tackles the three infectious diseases related to poverty, namely, HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis.

The Commission's Action plan in this area emphasizes the need to strengthen country health systems and to support country led strategies. At global level, the Action Plan focuses on affordability, strengthening regulatory capacity, and the need to work in partnership. We support and work closely with other private partners such as the Global Initiative for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI).

We are partners with the United States in the fight against contagious diseases and participate in the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFHTM). To date, the Commission has pledged a total of €522 million for the Fund, covering the period of 2001–2006 of which €432 million have already been disbursed.

We see your Initiative to protect the safety of blood in Africa as closely related to the fight of contagious diseases. In fact, we advocate that blood safety should be an integral part of any national strategy for HIV/AIDS prevention, as well as a standard component of national health policies. We believe that blood safety should be addressed as part of efforts to strengthen the national health systems, and that specific action to reduce the risk of HIV transmission should include financing for strengthening systems for blood safety.

I trust that you will receive congressional support for your very crucial Initiative. It is my hope that this will raise awareness of the wider health system issues and that Africa—and the world as a whole—will be a safer place as a result.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN BRUTON  
Ambassador.

THE PRIME MINISTER,  
London, March 31, 2006.

DEAR MR. FATTAH, Thank you for your letter of 1 March about the Fattah initiative on Safe Blood.

During 2005, G8 leaders agreed to a set of commitments which should have a real impact on poverty in Africa and across the world. I believe it is vital to assist African countries to strengthen their health services—and this includes the provision of safe blood, integrated with comprehensive national HIV prevention strategies. We are committed to playing our part and have committed £1.5 billion over the next three years to tackling HIV and AIDS across the world.

The Department for International Development (DFID) takes the lead on this and other overseas development issues. I have asked the Secretary of State for International Development to ensure DFID officials follow up with you to discuss further and gain a better understanding of your initiative.

I wish you well with your efforts.

Yours sincerely,

TONY BLAIR.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 32, line 20 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 32, line 20 is as follows:

(b) Funds appropriated under this heading shall be considered to be economic assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for purposes of making available the administrative authorities contained in that Act for the use of economic assistance.

(c) The provisions of section 529 of this Act shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provision of this or any other Act, including provisions in this subsection regarding the application of section 529 of this Act, local currencies generated by, or converted from, funds appropriated by this Act and by previous appropriations Acts and made available for the economic revitalization program in Bosnia may be used in Eastern Europe and the Baltic States to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the SEED Act.

(d) The President is authorized to withhold funds appropriated under this heading made available for economic revitalization programs in Bosnia and Herzegovina, if he determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has not complied with article III of annex 1-A of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the withdrawal of foreign forces, and that intelligence cooperation on training, investigations, and related activities between state sponsors of terrorism and terrorist organizations and Bosnian officials has not been terminated.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

(a) For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of chapters 11 and 12 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs, \$371,280,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That the provisions of such chapters shall apply to funds appropriated by this paragraph: *Provided further*, That funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of the regional conflicts, especially those in the vicinity of Abkhazia and Nagorno-Karabagh: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading in this Act or prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, that are made available pursuant to the provisions of section 807 of Public Law 102-511 shall be subject to a 6 percent ceiling on administrative expenses.

(b) Of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$41,000,000 should be made available, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for assistance for child survival, environmental and reproductive health, and to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, and for related activities.

(c)(1) Of the funds appropriated under this heading that are allocated for assistance for the Government of the Russian Federation, 60 percent shall be withheld from obligation until the President determines and certifies in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of the Russian Federation—

(A) has terminated implementation of arrangements to provide Iran with technical expertise, training, technology, or equipment necessary to develop a nuclear reactor, related nuclear research facilities or programs, or ballistic missile capability; and

(B) is providing full access to international non-government organizations providing humanitarian relief to refugees and internally displaced persons in Chechnya.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to—

(A) assistance to combat infectious diseases, child survival activities, or assistance for victims of trafficking in persons; and

(B) activities authorized under title V (Nonproliferation and Disarmament Programs and Activities) of the FREEDOM Support Act.

(d) Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act shall not apply to—

(1) activities to support democracy or assistance under title V of the FREEDOM Support Act and section 1424 of Public Law 104-201 or non-proliferation assistance;

(2) any assistance provided by the Trade and Development Agency under section 661 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(3) any activity carried out by a member of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service while acting within his or her official capacity;

(4) any insurance, reinsurance, guarantee or other assistance provided by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation under title IV of chapter 2 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(5) any financing provided under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; or

(6) humanitarian assistance.

TRADE CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT FUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of

1961 for the enhancement of trade capacity in foreign countries, \$522,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That these funds shall be available to the Director of Trade Capacity Enhancement to be used only for enhancing trade capacity, most especially to assist a country in efforts to qualify for, implement and benefit from free trade agreements with the United States: *Provided further*, That in order to accomplish the purposes provided herein, funds appropriated under this heading may be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act under the headings "Development Assistance", "Economic Support Fund", "Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States", "Assistance to Independent States of the Former Soviet Union", and "Andean Counterdrug Initiative": *Provided further*, That any such transfers shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading are in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

##### INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the functions of the Inter-American Foundation in accordance with the provisions of section 401 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1969, \$19,268,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008.

##### AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

For necessary expenses to carry out title V of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1980, Public Law 96-533, \$22,726,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That funds made available to grantees may be invested pending expenditure for project purposes when authorized by the Board of Directors of the Foundation: *Provided further*, That interest earned shall be used only for the purposes for which the grant was made: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 505(a)(2) of the African Development Foundation Act, (1) in exceptional circumstances the Board of Directors of the Foundation may waive the \$250,000 limitation contained in that section with respect to a project and (2) a project may exceed the limitation by up to \$10,000 if the increase is due solely to foreign currency fluctuation: *Provided further*, That the Foundation shall provide a report to the Committees on Appropriations after each time such authority is exercised.

#### PEACE CORPS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Peace Corps Act (75 Stat. 612), including the purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for administrative purposes for use outside of the United States, \$324,587,000, to remain available until September 30, 2008: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to pay for abortions: *Provided further*, That the Director may transfer to the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account, as authorized by 22 U.S.C. 2515, an amount not to exceed \$2,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso may not be derived from amounts made available for Peace Corps overseas operations.

##### MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

For necessary expenses for the "Millennium Challenge Corporation", \$2,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, up to \$95,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Millennium Challenge Corporation: *Provided further*, That up to 10 percent of the funds ap-

propriated under this heading may be made available to carry out the purposes of section 616 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 for candidate countries for fiscal year 2007: *Provided further*, That none of the funds available to carry out section 616 of such Act may be made available until the Chief Executive Officer of the Millennium Challenge Corporation provides a report to the Committees on Appropriations listing the candidate countries that will be receiving assistance under section 616 of such Act, the level of assistance proposed for each such country, a description of the proposed programs, projects and activities, and the implementing agency or agencies of the United States Government: *Provided further*, That section 605(e)(4) of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 shall apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a Millennium Challenge Compact entered into pursuant to section 609 of the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 only if such Compact obligates, or contains a commitment to obligate subject to the availability of funds and the mutual agreement of the parties to the Compact to proceed, the entire amount of the United States Government funding anticipated for the duration of the Compact.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

##### GLOBAL HIV/AIDS INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for the prevention, treatment, and control of, and research on, HIV/AIDS, including administrative expenses of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, \$2,772,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$244,500,000 shall be made available, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except for the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-25) for a United States contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities: *Provided*, That up to 5 percent of the aggregate amount of funds made available to the Global Fund in fiscal year 2007 may be made available to the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator for technical assistance related to the activities of the Global Fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read as follows:

##### INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$703,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That during fiscal year 2007, the Department of State may also use the authority of section 608 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, without regard to its restrictions, to receive excess property from an agency of the United States Government for the purpose of providing it to a foreign country under chapter 8 of part I of that Act subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this heading, a report on the proposed uses of all funds under this heading on a country-by-country basis for each proposed program, project, or activity: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$16,250,000 shall be made available for training programs and activities of the Inter-

national Law Enforcement Academies: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$26,100,000 shall be made available to carry out programs in Colombia: *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available for demand reduction programs: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$33,484,000 may be available for administrative expenses.

##### AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MS. HOOLEY

Ms. HOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

##### Amendment offered by Ms. HOOLEY:

Page 32, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$10,000,000) (reduced by \$10,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oregon.

Ms. HOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, communities across this country are facing an increasing problem with methamphetamine, a drug that is cheap, easy to make, and gives addicts an intense longlasting high, but one that destroys their brains, causes them to abuse and neglect their children, and can lead to paranoid acts of violence. And while we have taken action to cut off pseudoephedrine sales to the mom and pop meth labs, the vast majority of meth consumed in this country is made in Mexico and smuggled into the U.S. by Mexican drug cartels. My amendment would help address this issue by designating \$10 million in the international narcotics control and law enforcement for counter-methamphetamine efforts in Mexico.

International narcotics control and law enforcement is funded in this bill at \$703 million, a \$231 million increase over last year's funding. While the overall account is adequately funded within this program, the committee report designates only \$40 million for Mexico, with the money being spread among a number of narcotic control and law enforcement efforts, including strengthening the northern border infrastructure and fighting drug and weapons smuggling.

The amendment simply increases funding for international narcotics control and law enforcement by \$10 million and immediately reduces it again. The intent of the amendment is to redirect these funds to the designation for Mexico, devoting the \$10 million specifically toward the counter of methamphetamine efforts. The money should not come from any other already designated account within international narcotics and law enforcement, but from those funds which have not yet been allocated either through the legislative language or committee report. We must provide the State Department with additional resources so

they can better stem the rising influx of methamphetamines produced by these Mexican drug cartels. My amendment would ensure that the State Department devotes its resources specifically toward stemming the rising influx of methamphetamine produced by these Mexican drug cartels.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. HOOLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. KOLBE. The gentlewoman from Oregon has described this precisely. We all recognize that methamphetamine is a terrible problem. I represent a border district in a border State; we have a terrible problem with that with Mexico. The gentlewoman has described this amendment accurately, in that while it increases and decreases the same time, it does not change the structure of any of the accounts or any of the programs; and, therefore, I am willing to accept this amendment.

Ms. HOOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE

For necessary expenses to carry out section 481 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to support counterdrug activities in the Andean region of South America, \$506,850,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009: *Provided*, That in fiscal year 2007, funds available to the Department of State for assistance to the Government of Colombia shall be available to support a unified campaign against narcotics trafficking, against activities by organizations designated as terrorist organizations such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), and the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), and to take actions to protect human health and welfare in emergency circumstances, including undertaking rescue operations: *Provided further*, That this authority shall cease to be effective if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that the Colombian Armed Forces are not conducting vigorous operations to restore government authority and respect for human rights in areas under the effective control of paramilitary and guerrilla organizations: *Provided further*, That the President shall ensure that if any helicopter procured with funds under this heading is used to aid or abet the operations of any illegal self-defense group or illegal security cooperative, such helicopter shall be immediately returned to the United States: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations not later than 45 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and prior to the initial obligation of funds appropriated under this heading, a report on the proposed uses of all funds under this heading on a country-by-country basis for each proposed program, project, or activity: *Provided further*, That funds made available in this Act for demobilization/reintegration of members of foreign terrorist organizations in Colombia shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures

of, the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That assistance provided with funds appropriated under this heading that is made available notwithstanding section 482(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading that are available for alternative development/institution building, not less than \$85,400,000 shall be apportioned directly to the United States Agency for International Development: *Provided further*, That with respect to funds apportioned to the United States Agency for International Development under the previous proviso, the responsibility for policy decisions for the use of such funds, including what activities will be funded and the amount of funds that will be provided for each of those activities, shall be the responsibility of the Director of Foreign Assistance in consultation with the Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs: *Provided further*, That no United States Armed Forces personnel or United States civilian contractor employed by the United States will participate in any combat operation in connection with assistance made available by this Act for Colombia: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are made available for assistance for the Bolivian military may be made available for such purposes only if the Secretary of State certifies that the Bolivian military is respecting human rights, and civilian judicial authorities are investigating and prosecuting, with the military's cooperation, military personnel who have been implicated in gross violations of human rights: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not more than \$18,060,000 may be available for administrative expenses of the Department of State, and not more than \$7,800,000 may be available, in addition to amounts otherwise available for such purposes, for administrative expenses of the United States Agency for International Development.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 7 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN:

In the item relating to "ANDEAN COUNTERDRUG INITIATIVE" (page \_\_\_\_, line \_\_\_\_), after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$30,000,000)".

In the item relating to "UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND" (page \_\_\_\_, line \_\_\_\_), after the dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$30,000,000)".

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 30 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is a very straightforward amendment. It increases funding by \$30 million for the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, and it decreases the Andean Counter Drug Initiative by the same amount. The reduction in the ACI account should come from eradication and military related aid above the President's request level. It is my understanding from figures provided by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee that, under the ACI, the President requested \$506.2 million for Colombia; the committee provided \$545.2 million for all these categories of aid. So even after this amount is reduced by \$30 million, aid for Colombia requested by the President would still total \$515.2 million, or \$9 million above the President's fiscal year 2007 request.

Mr. Chairman, I have been on this House floor before expressing my concerns about our policy in Colombia. The drug eradication policy, to be blunt, has been a miserable failure. The Colombian military continues to commit heinous acts with impunity.

Now, I know that some of my esteemed colleagues who oppose this amendment will once again come to the House floor with their charts and graphs and arrows pointing this way and that, but no matter how you slice and dice it, the bottom line is that after 6 years and \$4.7 billion for Colombia, we are exactly where we started out as far as drug cultivation is concerned. The same amount of coca is being grown today in Colombia as in 1999. And this isn't JIM MCGOVERN just saying this; this fact comes from our own Office of Narcotics Control and Drug Policy. It is their figures, their findings, their conclusion; the State Department backs them up on this. \$4.7 billion.

As the committee report accompanying this bill states so eloquently on page 62: after a massive increase in fumigation from 47,000 hectares at the start of Plan Colombia to today when we fumigated 138,775 hectares last year, we have accomplished zilch, Mr. Chairman. Coca cultivation in Colombia is at the same level or maybe slightly above from where it was when we started.

On Monday, Mr. Chairman, headlines in the newspapers informed us that a Colombian military unit murdered in a deliberate cold-blooded ambush one of the most successful U.S.-trained anti-drug units in Colombia. Yesterday the U.S. Senate Appropriations Committee froze \$30 million in military aid because it was so enraged over these murders and the State Department's recent human rights certification.

Mr. Chairman, we have to respond to this. This House has to respond, and this is the moment to do so. We are not undermining President Uribe by adopting this amendment. Colombia will still receive more than what the President of the United States of America

asked for in fiscal year 2007. But we can send a powerful message to the Colombian Armed Forces that we won't keep writing blank checks, we won't keep turning a blind eye, we aren't a cheap date you can take advantage of.

Mr. Chairman, we have the opportunity to do some real good with this amendment. We can fund the President's request for U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance fund. The fund currently stands at its lowest balance in over a decade. The State Department generally draws down between \$60 million and \$70 million in ERMA funds each year. There are just too many unexpected emergencies happening around the world. Without the increase provided by the amendment, we could be threatening the life-saving assistance that can mean the difference of life and death to persons caught in tragic violence or natural disaster. Whether we are looking at an increasingly explosive border between Chad and Sudan or preventing food aid pipeline breaks in Kenya and Uganda, to being able to respond quickly to victims of earthquakes or volcanoes, this fund is one of the President's most effective tools. With this amendment we can give the President what he has requested and needs for Colombia and ACL, and we can give him what he asked for and needs to meet emergency refugee crises. And at the same time, Mr. Chairman, and for the first time, we can send a powerful message to the Colombian military that our pockets and our patience are wearing thin.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in the strongest possible opposition to this amendment offered by the gentleman. There are few things in this hemisphere that are more important for us than the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. In our effort to try and fight drugs abroad we can fight drugs here at home.

The gentleman has suggested this money would go to the International Refugee and Migration account, and we believe we have funded that in a fair and reasonable way and will have accounted for the needs of that account.

Let me tell you why my concern is more not that we couldn't use more money in ERMA; my concern here is taking this money out of the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. Let me tell you why I think this is the wrong thing to do at this time.

We have rewarded in this bill good performers and taken action against those who have not done so well. As I described in my opening statement, we have restructured the accounts that go to Colombia. They are an important strategic partner in the region, and our bill recognizes that by normalizing how we fund Colombia. We move funds for the Colombia Alternative Development programs to the ESF account and to the other accounts; we have moved funds for Colombia rule of law to the INCLE account, the narcotics account. These are the accounts we use to fund similar activities for all of our other strategic partners.

So we have basically said to Colombia, you have graduated. It is time for you to become a strategic partner and for our funding of foreign assistance to fall into normal categories.

I firmly believe that, contrary to what the gentleman said, that Colombia stands as the most successful model of democracy in this region. It is not without its problems, but I think it has made enormous and positive strides in recent years. With our support it has been transformed into a much more secure democratic and economically prosperous country.

So why do I say that? How do I measure the success that we have had? Well, we have got more than 200,000 acres of legal crops that have been planted, 64,000 farm families provided legal farming options, coca eradication through spraying has gone from 47,000 hectares of the first year of Plan Colombian to 138,000 last year, and manual eradication also increased substantially. An additional 1,600 hectares of poppies were eradicated in the year 2005. We have regained Colombian sovereignty over most of the air space, and that has led to a 56 percent decrease in suspected trafficker flights. The drug flow by air to the United States has dropped by about 7 percent. Kidnappings are down 51 percent. Homicides are down 13 percent. All 1,098 Colombian municipalities have a permanent government presence. These are just some of the measures of the things that we have done that I think are very significant.

The bill from which this would take funds also rewards Peru by increasing the funds allocated it by \$10.5 million. And I did this because we have decreased over the years the funds to Peru and we have experienced the balloon effect of having drug production move from one part of the region to another part, and that is why we have proposed a \$7 million increase to Peru's interdiction and eradication program. The last thing in the world we should be doing right now is making a reduction in these overall accounts.

On the other hand, we have reduced some of the funds provided to Bolivia. We have reduced the President's request by 44 percent. Of course, that request was drafted very early in this year before the problems that we are seeing with the current government in Bolivia have occurred. There, the eradication efforts have gone absolutely the wrong direction, from an historic high in 1999 of 17,000 hectares of coca eradicated, to a goal in 2006 of only 5,000; and they are not on track to even meet that very reduced goal in Bolivia.

And so those are just some of the reasons why we are, as I said, trying to reward those who are doing the right thing in the region, but also make sure that our money is not used inappropriately in countries that are not doing the right thing.

□ 0945

So these are just some of the reasons why I think that this amendment would be absolutely the wrong signal at the wrong time and could be the best possible message that we could send to drug traffickers to reduce this Andean counterdrug initiative by the amount that the amendment calls for. I urge my colleagues to vote against this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 30 seconds.

Mr. Chairman, my colleague is absolutely right, eradication has dramatically increased in Colombia, but it has achieved absolutely nothing. There is even more coca in Colombia today than there was in Plan Colombia's first year. We have gone from 336,000 acres in 2000 to 355,000 acres, and that is actually a 6 percent increase. How is that success?

When Plan Colombia started, it was supposed to decrease coca growing by 50 percent over 5 years. That is what we were promised. Well, \$4.7 billion later, we have a 6 percent increase over 5 years the amount of coca being grown in Colombia.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR) who is a Colombian expert and who was also a Peace Corps volunteer in Colombia.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much for yielding.

I rise in strong support of the McGovern amendment and in incredibly strong appreciation for the great job that Chairman KOLBE does on this committee. I do not think there is anybody that knows these issues better than he does, but I am just in disagreement with the approach here, and I do not think it is Mr. KOLBE's approach. It is the administration's approach and it comes under Plan Colombia.

The problem that we have, and as I say, I am speaking from some experience having lived in Colombia several years as a Peace Corps volunteer in the 1960s, is if you do not deal with people on the ground, who are struggling with the culture of poverty, you cannot wipe out an agricultural crop by just bombing it. You wipe it out by creating economic opportunities that are alternatives to coca growing. You do not have to retain as much money as you can get from growing coca, because what you do is you build infrastructure, school and health care, and just like this community, most people will do things as long as people will have a better life, as long as there are resources there.

I think what America fails to look at, whether it is in Iraq or other areas, is how poorly we do at developing post-country capacity, and that is what this amendment is all about. It is the use of money to better build host country capacity to sustain themselves other than having to grow illicit crops.

Alternative development programs have enabled Colombians to move to

alternatives, and when they did, they were very successful with it, but we are not putting enough effort into it.

Colombia is a huge country. It is the second most biodiverse country in the planet. It can grow just about anything. You just have to put energy and get people access to places to grow, and in this case, because we are not doing enough in the alternative, they are going to go into growing more coca, as Mr. MCGOVERN's pointed out.

After 6 years of sustained, robust U.S. assistance, 40 percent of the Colombians still remain underemployed in a formal Colombian economy.

So I rise in strong support because I think this is moving money to what we really need to invest in which is investing in host country capacity.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), one of the members of the Drug Task Force.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, thank you for yielding me time on this.

I have worked on this issue for a number of years in Congress. I have seen failed policies and I have seen successful policies. The worst thing we could do today would be to cut the funds to Colombia. What a horrible message we would send. Let me just describe what is taking place, the policy of failure, the policy of success.

I chaired the Criminal Justice, Drug Policy Subcommittee. That was one of the responsibilities Speaker HASTERT had before I inherited it from him. He chaired the National Security Subcommittee that had that responsibility. We did everything we could during the Clinton administration to get resources to Colombia. The liberals did everything they could to keep resources going to Colombia. The policy was a policy of failure. It was a policy of death and destruction. Thousands of people were slaughtered while the liberals in Congress and the administration denied aid to Colombia. Policemen were killed by the thousands. Members of the legislature, members of the Cabinet, people on the street, villages were wiped out because they did not want to send the necessary aid to Colombia.

President Bush, thank God for President Bush and his action and his policy of success. He took a policy of success. He put the resources there. The murders are down dramatically. The last speaker spoke about creating economic opportunity. How can you create economic opportunity or economic activity when there is slaughter and chaos in the streets?

I went down with President Pastrana, and he wanted to sing Kumbayah with the terrorists and the leftists, and that approach did not work. People continued to get slaughtered, and the drugs came into this country in unprecedented amounts.

Ask DEA about drugs, about heroin. At the beginning of the Clinton administration, you know how much heroin was produced in Colombia? Zero. Look at it now, and look at it over the past

years. It flooded into our streets and killed our children and our most productive citizens and those with potential in this country by the thousands and has left thousands being destroyed in Colombia.

This is a horrible amendment. It would be a horrible step backwards to bring drugs into this country to stop a policy, and now we have been blessed not only with a President with strong determination and a good, successful policy in this country, but one in that country who just got reelected, and to cut his legs out from under him at this juncture, when he has experienced success, not only have we stopped the killings and the murders and the slaughters there and stopped people from dying in our streets, the economy has dramatically increased, almost doubled in Colombia since Presidents Bush and Uribe's policies have taken place.

This would be a step backward. This is a step towards death, destruction and drugs coming into our country. I have had it with the liberals who allowed this to happen and let thousands of people go to their deaths in Colombia, who allowed drugs to proliferate in that country and create and finance narco-terrorism which destroyed some of that region and thousands of lives there and thousands of lives here.

If we pass that amendment, it is a horrible step back. I cannot tell you how important this amendment is, not only to the lives in Colombia, but to the lives of the young men and women and those in this country that have been victims. I urge people to vote this down in huge numbers.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I will insert in the RECORD at this point an article that recently appeared in the Financial Times entitled, "Colombia 'most dangerous' place for trade unionists" in the world.

[From the Financial Times, June 6, 2006]

COLOMBIA "MOST DANGEROUS" PLACE FOR TRADE UNIONISTS

(By Frances Williams)

Colombia remains the most dangerous place on earth to be a trade unionist, with 70 people killed there last year for union activities.

In addition, 260 Colombian trade unionists received death threats "in a climate of continuing impunity for the assassins, according to the annual survey released today by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

Right-wing paramilitary groups and the state security forces have been blamed for most of the violence in Colombia. The ICFTU also records slayings in Brazil and Honduras, and a "pervasive climate of violence and fear" in Guatemala.

Worldwide, a total of 115 people were murdered for defending workers' rights in 2005, more than 1,600 were subjected to violent assaults and some 9,000 were arrested. Apart from Colombia, the report highlights violence and repression in Iraq, Iran, El Salvador, Djibouti, China, Cambodia, Guatemala, Zimbabwe and Burma.

Though the death toll was down from 145 in 2004, almost entirely due to fewer killings in

Colombia, "we are nevertheless witnessing increasingly severe violence and hostility against working people who stand up for their rights," said Guy Ryder, ICFTU general secretary.

Even in the industrialised world workers' rights are frequently violated or eroded, the report says. The Bush administration is accused of encouraging "union-busting" through measures via its National Labour Relations Board to reduce the influence of trade unions.

The ICFTU also notes aggressive publicity campaigns in the US aimed at weakening workers' trust in trade unions.

Australia is criticised for a wave of anti-union laws that it said would deprive most workers of protection from unfair dismissal.

Publication of the report by Brussels-based ICFTU, whose 233 affiliated organisations represent 145m workers, is timed to coincide with the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation now underway in Geneva.

The conference is expected to condemn Belarus for persistent interference in trade union affairs and to consider action against Burma for its refusal to end forced labour.

In Asia, violence against trade unionists by police and security forces was documented last year in Burma, South Korea, India, Cambodia and China, where dozens of trade union activists continue to be incarcerated.

In the Middle East, 13 union representatives were assassinated in Iraq and there were reports of torture and violence against strikers in Iran. In several other countries trade unions are outlawed or severely restricted.

In Africa, the report singles out Djibouti and Zimbabwe, where the trade union movements suffer constant harassment by the government of President Robert Mugabe.

Mr. Chairman, I would also insert in the RECORD an article that I referred to earlier that appeared in the Boston Globe about how "Colombia says soldiers killed antidrug police." That Colombia's military unit assassinated a U.S.-trained, elite antinarcotics team at the bidding of the drug mafia 2 weeks ago. And what is the response of this House? Nothing. The United States Senate froze \$30 million in military aid because they were so outraged that the Colombian military, who we finance, went out and killed in cold blood this anti-drug police unit.

Mr. Chairman, we need to send a strong signal that we are not a cheap date, that we are watching, that we care and we demand accountability.

[From the Boston Globe, June 6, 2006]

COLOMBIA SAYS SOLDIERS KILLED ANTIDRUG POLICE

AUTHORITIES PROBE COLONEL FOR LINK TO MAJOR TRAFFICKER

(By Indira A.R. Lakshmanan)

BOGOTA.—Suspicious that a Colombian military unit assassinated a US-trained, elite antinarcotics team at the bidding of the drug mafia two weeks ago have proven true, officials say, in a case that has badly shaken public confidence in the military.

On May 22, 10 of the country's most successful antidrug police were killed by a military platoon in the outskirts of Jamundi, an area under the influence of narco-traffickers 195 miles southwest of the capital, near Cali.

Two military officers and six soldiers were arrested Thursday on the basis of incriminating cellphone text messages and crimescene evidence that investigators say

prove the eight men planned the killings. The suspects insist the shootings were a "friendly fire" mistake.

"This was not a mistake, this was a crime; this was a deliberate decision, a criminal decision," Attorney General Mario Iguarán said last week. "They were doing the bidding of a drug trafficker."

Authorities are investigating bank accounts allegedly containing \$44,000 belonging to Army Colonel Bayron Carvajal, the most senior officer arrested, as well as his alleged links to Omar García Varela, according to Colombian newspaper *El Tiempo*. Varela is accused of being right-hand man of drug boss Diego Montoya, one of the United States' 10 most-wanted narcotraffickers, who is believed to control properties and drug laboratories near the site of fatal attack. The United States has offered \$5 million for information leading to Montoya's capture.

Questions remain in the Jamundí case about the extent of alleged collusion with drug traffickers within the armed forces, and how high up it may go. The arrests came days after the US State Department certified Colombia's human rights record, ensuring the flow of most US military aid to this country. Last year, Congress withheld some military assistance on worries that the Colombian government, which has waged a nearly decade-long campaign against drug corruption, was ignoring extrajudicial killings or cooperation between the military and right-wing death squads.

The Jamundí case has sparked a national outcry that has reached up to President Álvaro Uribe, but Uribe on Friday said he was not ready to oust generals to hold them responsible for the killings. The best way to restore military credibility, he said, would be to clarify events and impose sanctions on the guilty.

Among the most damning evidence against the arrested soldiers are text messages allegedly sent by Carvajal on the day of the killing to the lieutenant and sergeant in charge of the platoon.

"Pull back the ambush. . . Everything is set for tonight," read one message leaked by authorities to *El Tiempo* and the news magazine *Semana*.

That afternoon, Carvajal sent another message, the media reported: "Get ready for the group to come with the chicken so you can get it."

"Chicken" was the nickname of civilian informant Luis Eduardo Betancur, who was leading police to a suspected 440-pound stash of cocaine. Betancur was also a registered informant of Carvajal, authorities say. He was found shot in the neck, with his balaclava removed, investigators say.

Eight of the 10 police killed were shot in the back, and "the crime scene was contaminated before investigators arrived," said an investigative official yesterday who spoke on condition of anonymity. Investigators suspect soldiers may have fired shots from the police officers' weapons after they died, in an effort to make it look like there was a confrontation, *El Tiempo* reported.

Fewer than half of the soldiers in the 28-man platoon fired at the police. Witnesses interviewed by telephone from Jamundí say the police identified themselves during the attack and begged the soldiers not to shoot.

More than half of the shots fired originated from a military sniper who was hidden from view, said an investigative official.

When colleagues of the slain police arrived at the scene to investigate, another text message allegedly demanded to know why they had been allowed to pass a military roadblock.

The police unit had been trained by the Drug Enforcement Administration and was responsible for more than 200 arrests of drug

traffickers, including 23 wanted for extradition to the United States.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who is an expert on Colombian's eradication policy.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the bipartisan McGovern amendment which I am also proud to cosponsor.

That passionate speech against liberals and against this piece of legislation might be interesting, but it is absolutely wrong. The fact that we have spent billions and billions of dollars in Colombia, and the gentleman talked about success and failure, and all of the evidence, the objective evidence, shows that this policy of fumigation and drug eradication unfortunately has been an abject failure. As far as ending violence in Colombia, I want to just give a couple of facts that the gentleman from Massachusetts mentioned.

On May 22 of this year, soldiers of the Army's Third Brigade killed 10 members of Colombia's most elite police unit against narco-trafficking, trained by the DEA, in what evidence shows was a premeditated ambush. The police unit members who were killed had captured 205 drug traffickers, 23 of whom had been sent to the United States for trial. Armed Forces chief Mario Montoya initially called the killings a case of friendly fire.

On June 1, two officers and six soldiers were arrested for the massacre. Colombian Attorney General Mario Iguarán said in announcing the arrests: "It was not a mistake. It was an ambush planned as a favor to the drug traffickers." The Army officers apparently were working for the mafia.

The International Committee of the Red Cross found that 13.6 percent increase in forced disappearances between 2004 and 2005. According to CODHES, the Colombian nongovernment organization that maintains data on forced displacement, the number of people forced from their homes by violence increased by 8 percent from 2004 to 2005.

But you know what, we are not really having a debate about that because the modest offsets that we are talking about still leaves the accounts for drug eradication at \$9 million above the President's request, but let us look at how that money has been spent.

In Colombia and in the Andean region, as I said, the U.S. has invested billions of dollars, hundreds of millions year after year of our taxpayers dollars, and what have we gotten? Plan Colombia was supposed to reduce Colombia's cultivation and distribution of drugs by 50 percent, but 6 years and \$4.7 billion later, the drug control results are meager at best. If you look at the U.S. government data, our own data, there is as much coca today in Colombia and as much cocaine in the United States as there was 6 years ago.

But I want to get back to the point. What we are trying to do is to have a commonsense and compassionate effort

to produce modest additional resources to help President Bush alleviate some of the world's most dire humanitarian crises. There is a lot that happens around the world we cannot control. We cannot stop earthquakes, we cannot prevent droughts, and we cannot prevent all conflict, but when we know where the hungry, the homeless and the sick exist, then we can help. That is what this is about.

I have travelled to places like Colombia and places where people are suffering. We are asking for a modest amount of money to be transferred out of this account, and the simple choice is should we overfund our efforts in Colombia by a lot or a little or should we do all we can to maximize the President's power to help the powerless suffering as a result of genocide and other crises.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond to what the gentlewoman from Illinois said.

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First of all, with regard to the accounts. It is true that the total amount in here for Colombia is above where the President requested. But in the ACI, that is absolutely not true.

I would just remind the gentlewoman from Illinois that the amount we have in this bill is \$384 million. If you cut another \$30 million, you would be at \$354. The President requested \$506 million for the ACI account. So the gentlewoman is absolutely incorrect in stating the amount that goes for the ACI. She just had her figures incorrect because she wasn't aware, I think, of the restructuring that we have done of this account.

Now, I want to just respond to what she was saying about the failures that we have had. I would stipulate to the gentlewoman from Illinois that our eradication programs have not been as good as we would like. She is wrong about the interdiction. We are having success with the interdiction. And we are having success with the interdiction because we have a president down there that is committed to making it work, committed to making Colombians more secure, and committed to providing people with economic well-being in the country.

Now, do bad things happen still? Yes. There are still too many homicides and there are still too many kidnappings. Sadly, we know our own troops have sometimes strayed and done things wrong. We know in our own cities that police departments sometimes stray and do things that are not right. But things are getting better in Colombia. There is more security in Colombia. There are fewer homicides. There are fewer kidnappings. The presence of the government in municipalities, of police in municipalities has increased. Roads are open and commerce is moving again in the country.

What a time to send a signal to them that we are going to cut them; that we

are going to say you are not successful. What we have done in this bill is to restructure the accounts so that much of the aid now flows through traditional accounts of the Economic Support Fund, the Development Assistance, the INCLE funds, and those kinds of accounts. And we are saying to Colombia, you are a strategic partner. We believe that you are succeeding and we are going to put the aid, as we do with other countries, in these kinds of categories.

But this is not the time to be cutting the funding for drug interdiction. And I hope this body will reject this amendment very soundly.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, we are very much committed to Colombia and committed to success, but the fact of the matter is that after \$4.7 billion there is even more coca in Colombia today than there was in Plan Colombia's first year. We want success. We want to achieve results. We just don't want to go along because we don't want to admit that maybe we can improve this policy.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished ranking Democrat on the House Committee on Armed Services (Mr. SKELTON).

Mr. SKELTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I might point out, Mr. Chairman, that I take a back seat to no one regarding fighting the scourge of illegal drugs. And being a former prosecuting attorney, I know full well the scourge of that problem.

However, Mr. Chairman, the American taxpayers have spent over \$4.7 billion on the Andean Counterdrug Initiative since the year 2000. Despite that commitment, the production in that country is higher now than ever. We need to ensure we are spending money wisely. We must ensure we are addressing the root causes of the drug problem in Colombia.

Let me point out that the committee provides \$545 million for this program and we are diverting, by way of this amendment, a very good amendment, only \$30 million, which, by the way, if you subtract carefully, still leaves more than the President recommended for this program.

I am glad that we have been able to support President Uribe and the Colombian military against guerrilla groups, but I still question the stability of our military efforts in that country. And I think we are also working our special operation forces very, very hard during this time of war elsewhere.

It has been a long time since the House Armed Services Committee has seriously focused any attention on the security changes in Latin America. We ought to take our congressional oversight role seriously. We should hold hearings, give full consideration to American policy in this critical part of the world. If we are not careful, the gathering storm in Latin America

could come back to bite us in years to come.

This amendment, which I support, sends a clear message to Colombian and other Andean countries that while the American people will support their governments to a point, the financial assistance is not unlimited and should not go unchecked. Colombia must decrease coca production and better account for human rights concerns.

This amendment transfers \$30 million out of the Andean Counterdrug Initiative account to humanitarian assistance in the Sudan and in Darfur, which is highly needed and necessary, in my opinion, and it still leaves more money than what the President recommended for this antidrug program in the Andean area.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, what is the time remaining on both sides?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona has 18½ minutes remaining, the gentleman from Massachusetts has 16 minutes remaining.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS).

Mr. TOM DAVIS (Mr. TOM DAVIS). Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to any attempts to cut funding for the Andean Counterdrug Initiative. President Uribe's reelection to a historic second term reaffirms the Colombian people's commitment to his program of democratic security and the war on drugs. His popularity among Colombians illustrates how important the struggle against narcoterrorism is and it helps measure success over the last few years.

Under Uribe's leadership, Colombians finally have the courage to fight back against the FARC and the drug traffickers. And as the rest of the continent is moving away from the United States, Colombia remains our staunchest ally in South America. We need to reaffirm, not dismantle, our commitment to this program, to the people of Colombia, and to American citizens who want illegal drugs off their streets.

I have led several congressional delegations to Colombia during my time as chairman of the Government Reform Committee, and I can say firsthand that our significant investment is paying dividends. Together, with the strong commitments of the Uribe administration and historic levels of support from the Colombian people, U.S. involvement in Colombia is beginning to hit narcoterrorism where it hurts.

Mr. Chairman, how can we cut funding when we are seeing tremendous results in illegal crop eradication and record reductions in coca productions and the destruction of drug labs? Coca eradication through spraying have gone from 47,000 hectares the first year of Plan Colombia to 138,000 last year. As a result of ACI funding, we are seeing unprecedented levels of drug interdictions. Drug flow to the U.S. has dropped by 7 percent, making American streets safer for our youth. Progress like this would not be possible under the amendment.

The Colombian Government is reestablishing state presence in areas of the country that for decades have lacked it. All 1,098 Colombian municipalities now have a permanent presence thanks to President Uribe's fearless efforts. Criminals who have remained at bay for years are being captured and extradited to the U.S. for prosecution. Colombia has extradited over 300 Colombian citizens to the U.S. since August of 2002, mostly on narcotics-related charges. How can we justify pulling the plug on the ACI funding when we are seeing record numbers of extraditions to the U.S. of FARC and drug cartel members?

Over 30,000 paramilitaries have now been demobilized since President Uribe took office. Thousands of weapons and rounds of ammunition have been surrendered. The demobilization and re-incorporation of illegal armed groups is part of a peace process that is providing stability to the entire Andean region. Colombians are finally beginning to feel safe and secure in their own country. Kidnappings are down by 51 percent and the murder rate has dropped to 13 percent.

Mr. Chairman, Plan Colombia is working. I have seen firsthand the devastation that drug production and trafficking has on Colombia. To those who question our investment, I would ask them to visit, as I have, Colombian soldiers who have lost their limbs or eyesight or sustained permanent disability in their battle to return peace to their nation and to keep drugs off American streets.

I would also ask them to visit Barrio Nelson Mandela, a USAID-sponsored facility for internally displaced people who have been forced from their homes by drug traffickers and guerrillas. This facility showed me how work on behalf of Colombia's millions of internally displaced people is offering suffering men, women, and children a second chance at a violence-free and productive life.

On a trip to Colombia last year, I accompanied the Colombian National Police to a manual eradication site in the Andean mountains and helped them pull the coca crop from the mountainous terrain that helicopters can't reach. These are dedicated people who literally risk their lives to destroy the drug trade and rid their country of drugs and violence.

My travels to Colombia have shown me just how critical U.S. assistance is to their government. With such promising results over the last 5 years, we have to sustain this momentum, not wipe it out. Of course obstacles remain. The progress is slower than we would like it to be. But now is not the time to turn our backs on this battle that is so intrinsically tied to the war on terrorism and the scourge of illegal drug use.

The Uribe administration, reelected with 62 percent of the vote last week, needs U.S. assistance to improve mobility, intelligence, and training. Make

no mistake, Colombia today is doing its share. Spending on security forces has increased under President Uribe and continues in his second term. We simply cannot afford for President Uribe to fail in this heroic effort to rid his country of the narcoterrorist threat, nor would Colombians understand such a step if this amendment prevails. Full funding of the Andean Counterdrug Initiative for FY 2007 is critical to sustaining our success in Colombia.

It is simple, Mr. Chairman. Now is not the time to turn our backs on the progress we are making against narcoterrorism in Colombia. We can't win this war on drugs and drug-supported terrorism without the proper tools and resources. And the message this sends to our allies would be devastating.

I ask my colleagues to vote "no" on the McGovern amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I think it is important to put this debate in perspective. Nobody is talking about the dismantling our support for Colombia. Nobody is talking about withdrawing all of our support to Colombia. What we are talking about is sending the appropriate message at this appropriate time.

I will agree with the gentleman that fumigation has never been higher. But the problem is that there is even more coca in Colombia today than there was in Plan Colombia's first year. So maybe we need to rethink our strategy. Maybe it is not working. I think any reasonable person who looks at the statistics, provided by our own government, would come to that conclusion.

I will agree with the gentleman that President Uribe deserves credit for lowering the number of kidnappings in Colombia. But I am not prepared to give him a pat on the back in the face of what just happened, where U.S.-funded Colombian military soldiers went out and killed in cold blood antinarcotic policemen who are dedicated to combating drugs in Colombia.

What kind of message are we sending when we respond to that by doing nothing, by saying you have to continue to get everything that you expect? The United States Senate understands what is at stake. They froze \$30 million in military aid in response to that. We need to send a signal too: we are not a cheap date. We want to support you, but we want there to be accountability. We want an end to the violence. We want the military not to be above the law.

Having said that, Mr. Chairman, I yield at this time 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman for yielding and also just thank you for your strong advocacy for human rights, global refugees on so many fronts.

I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this effort. This amendment simply provides an additional \$30 million to the

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Account, and it still includes, and I have to reiterate, it still includes \$515 million for Colombia, and it is still \$9 million more than the President's 2007 request for Colombia.

To my colleague Mr. MICA and his comments with regard to liberals, and I do not know if you said you were tired of liberals or fed up with liberals, but let me just say to you that if helping our country respond quickly and flexibly to humanitarian disasters, if rethinking a policy and making sure that we are trying to really reduce the kidnappings and violence in Colombia, if that is what we are trying to do, then I am very proud, I am very proud to be a liberal.

In recent years, ERMA was used to help drought-ridden Somalis and provide refugee aid to Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In Sudan, where more than 3.4 million people are displaced, urgent needs are there for ERMA funding. The funding need is very clear.

After Sudan, Colombia has the largest number of internally displaced persons. Estimates range from 2 to 3.6 million individuals. Less than a third of Colombia's IDPs receive emergency assistance, and many, many have to wait months to receive that emergency aid. And let me tell you, of those traditionally marginalized Afro Colombians and indigenous communities, these individuals, these communities have been disproportionately affected.

In Burundi, 2.2 million people, including refugees and returnees, need immediate aid to cope with malnourishment and disease. In Northern Uganda, there are more than 1.8 million internally displaced persons desperately in need of assistance.

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These statistics just really touch the surface of an expanding global refugee crisis.

Due to the critical need, the account reached its lowest point in a decade. We can and we must do more to help global victims of violence cope with the loss of everything that they know and love. Even if the additional \$30 million that this amendment provides only allows ERMA to ensure food deliveries to helpless refugees, countless lives will be saved. Innumerable people will feel the goodwill and support of the United States.

This is about helping persons who have been stripped of family, friends, homes, and their basic protections. Today we need to stand by the victims of violence by supporting this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the very distinguished gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) who has certainly been at the forefront of this issue.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman for yielding.

I cannot understand why anybody would want to start cutting funding to Colombia for the war against terror. It would be a terrible mistake to do that right now. President Uribe was just re-elected. He is doing everything possible to stop the drug cartels from sending drugs to the United States and other parts of the world. After just being re-elected and meeting with many of us in Costa Rica a few weeks ago, for us to start cutting funding when they need more resources to fight the war against drugs is absolutely insane, in my opinion.

The Speaker of the House is very aware of this issue. He just worked with me to get three additional platform aircraft to police the drugs coming through the Caribbean. If we didn't have those resources, the drug cartels would have a free rein to go through the Caribbean. We need additional helicopters and there is additional money in there for that. And for us to start cutting that right now would give the drug cartels all kinds of reasons to invest more money to start expanding the drug operation down there.

In addition, let me say that we have talked about these 11 policemen who were murdered by the Colombian military. I am confident, and I have talked to President Uribe about this, they are going to investigate this thoroughly. And if there are military personnel that actually did the killing, and we believe that is the case, they will be brought to justice. And no money, none of this money is going to go to any military unit that is involved in any activity like this.

So the bottom line is it is extremely important if we believe in keeping drugs off the streets of America that this fight continue. And to start cutting back dramatically and sending this money someplace else because of budgetary constraints is the wrong thing to do.

Visitors from across this country will tell you the number one issue facing this country is the drug problem, and the drugs which are killing our kids and ruining their lives.

This is a very important issue, and it must not take a back seat to any other issue. We must make sure that the resources to continue the war against drugs are given to the people that need it. Colombia is in the forefront, and President Uribe has done an outstanding job, and he needs all of the help he can get and we need to give it to him.

I rise in very strong opposition to the proposed cut in narco-terrorism fighting assistance to our good friend and ally Colombia, especially so, at this critical point in the global war on terror.

While the amendment's author wants to talk about more and more coca, he doesn't want to talk about the more than a half dozen helicopters the Committee has wisely provided the new means for the world renowned Colombian National Police (CNP) anti-drug unit to use to take on the increased coca we have now discovered. The committee also wisely

freed up at least 10 more helicopters to be used by the Colombian Army for drug interdiction and additional eradication to take on the new coca challenge as well. That is a total of 16 more helicopters for the drug fight.

We found the coca in more remote areas of Colombia where the narco-terrorists flee our joint aerial eradication. This new helicopter allocation will permit us to go after that new crop. They may well soon run out of places to hide if we do our job right. We cannot cut and run now.

In addition, I note also little reference by the gentleman from Massachusetts to opium and heroin and the progress and lives saved from our eradication and other efforts against that even more deadly and addictive drug (14 percent more addictive) from nearby Colombia. Until we went after the heroin at the source in Colombia, South American heroin was spreading rapidly across America from New York, Baltimore, Boston and other areas on the East Coast, on into places like Chicago in the Midwest, and further west.

There was a major breakup in December 2005 of a Colombian heroin ring in the Boston, Lawrence, Lynn, and Everett Massachusetts area by our DEA and local police with the cooperation of the Colombian National Police (CNP), who benefit from Plan Colombia aid. We cannot and ought not end those law enforcement efforts as well in places like the Boston area.

Prices have risen by 30 percent and purity has fallen 22 percent from 2003 to 2004 in the once deadly heroin from Colombia according to ONDCP data released this past November.

Young lives have been saved and many overdoses avoided here because of our eradication and other Plan Colombia efforts against South American heroin.

Unlike cocaine, which you can interdict in the multiton loads, heroin comes in concealed, one deadly kilo at a time in shoes, cloths, or baggage, and is nearly impossible to interdict after it leaves Colombia. Either spray it, or you will find it on the streets and communities of America taking lives and creating havoc. We have done this with South American heroin. The critics are silent on that part of Plan Colombia and the success we have witnessed.

"Just say no" to this ill-advised and unproductive cut in aid for Colombia, a key strategic partner in the global war on terrorism in our own backyard and around the globe, including in Afghanistan where the Colombian National Police will soon be helping train the Afghan anti-drug units.

We owe them, and our kids as well, a Stay-the-Course Approach. Vote "no."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Facts are stubborn things, and maybe I haven't been clear in this debate, but when the opposition here talks about we are cutting aid to Colombia, that is not true.

The bottom line is we are providing Colombia everything that the President of the United States has requested, plus \$9 million more. That is not cutting Colombia. That is not walking away from the drug war.

What we are frustrated with is the billions that we are spending are not accomplishing the goals we were promised. We are concerned there could con-

tinue to be gross human rights violations by the Colombian military. We want to send a signal and strengthen President Uribe's hands in helping to bring those military men to justice who committed those terrible murders against those police officers. We also want to call attention to the fact that all of this money that we have been sending down there has done nothing to reduce the amount of coca cultivation and growth in that country.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ZOE LOFGREN), the co-chair of the Refugee Caucus.

Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California. Mr. Chairman, not only as the co-chair of the Refugee Caucus, but as a member of the Immigration Border Security and Claims Subcommittee, which has oversight over U.S. refugee programs, I am a strong supporter and, indeed, co-sponsor of this amendment.

Members have said they would like to give a message to Colombia. Well, I would like to send a message to the refugees who are sitting in camps in Darfur who have been notified that their pathetic rations have been cut in half to the point where they do not have enough food to actually survive. I would like to focus in on where the funds are going.

The ERMA account is authorized, has a permanent level of authorization of \$100 million. So this amendment, which would put ERMA at \$60 million, would only bring ERMA to 60 percent of the authorized level. It is worth noting that we are at \$24 million today in the ERMA account. That is the lowest level at this point in the fiscal year over a decade, and because a drawdown is in the works, our refugee program is going to start the new fiscal year with close to zero funds.

It has been noted by others that the funds to Colombia are not being slashed, they are being authorized at above what the President has requested. But we need to take a look at what not funding refugee programs does not only for the people who are suffering, but for stability in the world.

We know if refugee situations completely get out of control, that we create little pockets of instability around the world that can then form areas where al Qaeda can move in and organize terrorist training camps. So to form an argument that somehow funding our moral obligation to the refugees of the world is also adverse to our security interests is a false analysis.

I was struck about 2 years ago when the Darfur crisis really hit the public consciousness. We had an ad hoc meeting, and it was liberals and conservatives. And I thought this is a unique situation where Members of this body who ordinarily do not agree on anything have come together out of a sense of moral obligation to refugees around the world. I would hope that that morality that led us to stand together facing the Darfur situation will join us once again when this vote

comes up, to take a stand for morality and to help those who are helpless around the world who are refugees that we, as moral people, owe a debt to.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to respond to one thing that the gentlewoman said before I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas. I just want to respond to what she said about the Migration and Refugee account and Darfur. She made a reference to the fact that food rations in Darfur might be cut in half. We have provided in the fiscal year 2006, the current year's bill, we have \$320 million for Darfur for food programs. When the United Nations said they might still have to cut the rations in half, the President, out of Public Law 480, pledged another \$200 million. That is \$520 million that the United States has pledged for food in Darfur. You know what the next largest country is? Libya at \$4 million.

So I hardly think the United States has been delinquent in the amount of money that we have provided in Darfur.

Meanwhile, we have problems in our own hemisphere and we have problems on our own streets. We have problems in our schools and in our families with drugs that run rampant in our society. We do have an obligation to ourselves to try to prevent that from happening. We have a partner in Colombia that is attempting to do that.

This amendment is a signal to that partner that we do not believe his country should be a partner in our attack on drugs in this country. This would be the wrong thing for us to do at this time.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN).

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am a member of the Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Africa and Global Human Rights, and I have great sympathy for what you are trying to accomplish in the sense that I think the Emergency Refugee Migration Assistance fund does a great job.

On the other hand, as a member of the Speaker's drug task force, and very active in the war against drugs, this is not the vehicle to do this in. I have had an opportunity to go to Colombia and see the progress that is being made. I very strongly oppose the McGovern amendment. I have had an opportunity to visit with the police and the armed services in Colombia, and they are doing a good job and tremendous progress is being made.

We had an opportunity to go out on a mock drug expedition where we went out in the cigar boats and saw firsthand how they go after the drug traffickers. Probably 2 hours after we left, they actually captured a boat that had several hundred pounds of illegal drugs on it. So they are doing a good job.

Again, I very strongly disagree that the money needs to be reduced.

In regard to the Colombian police situation, as we know on May 22, 2006, 10

members of the Colombian Judicial Police force, known as the DJJIN, were murdered by members of the Colombian army. These brave police officers were investigating a drug trafficking incident when they were captured and shot execution-style by army soldiers.

Since the incident, the Uribe government has moved quickly to launch an aggressive independent inquiry by the attorney general's office in Colombia. Because of these actions and because of the fact that Colombians are doing the right thing in this instance, we need to vote "no" on this amendment.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to put in perspective what this amendment is trying to do. As I understand the situation, this bill raises the eradication funds in Colombia by \$30 million. It also cuts \$103 million from refugees.

All Mr. MCGOVERN is trying to do is to take that \$30 million increase that the committee has provided for eradication in Colombia and move it back into an account that has already been cut by almost three times as much as the amount of money he is trying to put back in the refugee account.

I remember when Bill Lehman from Florida used to take this floor every year. There was no better human being I have ever met in this place than Bill Lehman, and he used to routinely remind us that there is no more miserable person in the world than a refugee. They live in often abominable conditions, and they have nowhere to turn.

We have Members in this House who will engage in all kinds of meaningless gestures when it comes to Darfur. They will sign onto a letter to the President, and they will sign onto a bill that they know is going nowhere, and then they will put out their press releases posing for political holy pictures on how much they care about refugees and how much they care about Darfur. And yet what they do doesn't produce one plugged nickel.

If you want to do something real for those wretched creatures, you will do what Mr. MCGOVERN is trying to do: You will add this tiny little dollop of money back to the refugee account.

I mean, if you want a perfect example of money that isn't working, it's money that is spent on eradication.

□ 1030

I remember when we had a huge fight under the Reagan administration about how we were going to pull money into eradication and interdiction. And then I had one of the people in charge of the program come to me silently and say, "Don't believe what we are saying. We only interdict 2 percent of the drugs."

I thought conservatives routinely gave liberals lectures about looking at the effectiveness of programs. Well, I can tell you right now, we are not being effective when you have to cut half the food rations for refugees in Darfur. We are not being very effective in meeting our obligations there.

So I would suggest if anybody thinks we are harming the program in Colombia, all we are doing is saying return that budget request to the same level that was requested by that well-known liberal leftist, George W. Bush. That is all this amendment is doing. I would urge its adoption.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to just correct, for the record, a couple of comments that the gentleman from Wisconsin made for whom I have the greatest respect. He talked about a \$107 million cut in these accounts. Let me just make it clear what we are really talking about. There is an \$82 million reduction in the migration refugee assistance account. That \$82 million, however, has nothing to do with refugees abroad. That is for admissions to the United States. And the numbers, 55,000 persons that are coming in, are exactly the same as last year. So we are continuing the program exactly as we have it.

I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman, and he is my good friend. But the fact is that the refugee count is being cut.

Mr. KOLBE. I am trying to explain what it is.

Mr. OBEY. I understand you are saying it is in a different pocket, but the overall account is being cut, right?

Mr. KOLBE. It is not the money, however, that goes to assist refugees overseas. It is admissions.

Mr. OBEY. This House thought of it yesterday that we wouldn't do anything about them, didn't they? This House denied the funds for fixing that problem yesterday, didn't they?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, the point that I am trying to make is that it is the processing of refugees inside of United States. We are not talking about people who are in camps overseas, who might not have food, might not have sanitation. That is not what is being cut.

The other account that is being cut \$25 million is the ERMA account. And that is because they have a carryover of about 15 million. The 30 million that we have provided here brings them up to 45 million, and that is the average of what they have spent. It is an emergency drawdown account and they have spent that amount each year. So we are adequately covering the migration, the refugee and migration issues in our bill.

I yield once more to the gentleman.

Mr. OBEY. I thank the gentleman. I would simply say the fact is, you don't just have to look at what this bill does today on this amendment. You have to look at the whole and what it did yesterday on the Egypt amendment, coupled with what it is doing here today, and that means we have shortchanged those refugees.

Mr. KOLBE. And reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman, I would say that yes, we are looking at it on the whole, and I believe that on the whole we are adequately covering these accounts.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I just want to alert the Members that there is broad support for this amendment. The support ranges from the American Refugee Committee to Amnesty International to the International Crisis Group, International Rescue Committee, the Jesuit Conference, Mercy Corps, Refugees International, the Steel Workers, the United Methodist Church. I could go on and on and on.

Support for this amendment ranges from—The American Refugee Committee, Amnesty International, The International Crisis Group, International Rescue Committee, The Jesuit Conference, Mercy Corps,

To—Refugees International, The Steelworkers, The United Methodist Church.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MCGOVERN: We are writing to express our strong support for your efforts to increase funding for the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account during floor consideration of the Fiscal Year 2007 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

The ERMA account, managed by the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), is one of two refugee assistance accounts that help the United States meet its national interests by protecting and assisting refugees and internally displaced persons who have been victims of persecution and conflict. ERMA funding supports programs that relieve explosive international tensions and set an example for the rest of the world. In addition to helping address unexpected refugee and displacement crises, ERMA supports humanitarian agencies on the front lines of both new and longstanding crises around the world—stretching from Iraq and Sudan to Colombia and Haiti. Recent ERMA drawdowns have responded to the Pakistan earthquake; refugee repatriation in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo; the humanitarian crises in Somalia; and breakdowns in the food pipeline for refugees in Africa and elsewhere.

The ERMA balance currently stands at \$24 million—the lowest level in a decade. PRM generally draws down between \$60 million and \$70 million in ERMA funding annually and requires a beginning-year balance of between \$70 million and \$100 million to have the flexibility needed to respond quickly to emergencies.

It is therefore difficult for us to understand the severe cuts in the ERMA, as well as other humanitarian accounts, being recommended by the House Appropriations Committee. The Committee's reduction of ERMA funding—to a level of 28 percent below the President's FY 07 request—comes at a time when PRM is struggling to cope with serious budgetary constraints. These cuts, which also have impacted the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account, threaten the life-saving assistance provided to persons caught in the tragic violence of Sudan, Colombia, and other conflict-affected areas.

We urge the House of Representatives to restore funding for these critical humanitarian programs and strongly support your efforts on the House floor to address the cuts in the ERMA account.

Sincerely,

Air Serv International.  
American Jewish World Service.  
American Refugee Committee.  
Catholic Relief Services.  
Episcopal Migration Ministries.

Ethiopian Community Development Council.

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.  
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.  
International Catholic Migration Commission.

International Rescue Committee.  
Jesuit Refugee Service/USA.  
Kurdish Human Rights Watch, Inc.  
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service.

Mercy Corps.  
National Peace Corps Association.  
Oxfam America.  
Refugees International.  
Southeast Asia Resource Action Center.  
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants.

Women's Commission for Refugee Women and Children.

World Relief.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Chairman, at issue in this case are Colombia priorities, but in a different sense than is usually assumed. The priority debate today is not about whether stemming the drug trade is appropriate, but the methodology of going about it.

Quasi-military approaches fit war scenarios. Civil war is more problematic; criminal activities even more so. My concern is that when America becomes intertwined in internal conflicts, we change the nature of the ongoing struggle, as well as the motivation of various combatants. We become implicitly accountable for a panoply of policies of any side we back and, accordingly, answerable to the people for that side's allegiance or lack thereof to social fairness and sometimes the rule of law itself.

In this context, wouldn't it be better to limit our military involvement in this struggling, divided country and focus efforts on replenishing the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance program? This assistance program allows the President to respond quickly to urgent, often unexpected, crises throughout the world. For instance, it is this program that the President tapped last year to provide assistance to the victims of the Pakistani earthquake.

Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment and I respect very much the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) for enlightened leadership on a whole host of issues. But I don't support the amendment out of a conviction it is an answer to a real dilemma between both the Colombian and American people, but out of a belief that a military emphasis of this kind carries many counterproductive consequences.

There is no track record that this program has been particularly helpful, and some indications that the results have been disadvantageous to the United States. So I would argue that there are better uses for these very scarce resources.

And I would suggest again that when we think about realism in world affairs, the test is effectiveness. Here the

effectiveness that the United States has exhibited in compassion for refugees is far more apparent than the tests that might be applied to this particular program based on any past record.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I am the last remaining speaker on my side. I don't know whether you have any other speakers.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, if you will close on your side and yield back, I will close on our side.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, let me just kind of go over a few things here. First of all, on the issue that somehow we are withdrawing from our support for Colombia, let me remind my colleagues that the President of the United States asked for \$506.2 million. The committee provided \$545.2 million. My amendment would reduce that to \$515.2 million, or \$9 million above the President's request for Colombia. So we are not doing anything here to walk away from Colombia.

Secondly, on the issue of human rights, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights reported this year that more grave violations of human rights were committed directly by Colombia's military forces than in the past. The ICRC has recorded a 13.6 percent increase in disappearances. The number of people forced from their homes by violence increased by 8 percent over the past year.

I introduced into the RECORD earlier, and I will remind my colleagues about an article that appeared in the Financial Times. The headlines, Colombia, The Most Dangerous Place For Trade Unionists. And I also inserted into the RECORD, and I will remind my colleagues about this article that appeared in a number of newspapers that the Colombian military units assassinated U.S. trained antinarcotics teams at the bidding of the drug mafia. So in some areas, there is improvement, but Colombia is still near the top of any human rights watch list.

Let me, again, make one other point that I have made repeatedly here. We have invested \$4.7 million in Colombia. We were promised that coca cultivation would be cut by 50 percent by the proponents of this. The bottom line is, according to this chart, that has not happened. In fact, coca cultivation has actually increased in Colombia.

I agree with my friend from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY) when he says the conservatives are supposed to, they don't want to eliminate waste and demand more efficiency in government. Well, by any measure, this has not been an efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

So, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, let me just say that we have heard the arguments on the other side. Massive increases in fumigation, overwhelming support for President Uribe, kidnappings down, cities and highways safer. Well, Mr. Chairman, that is all true. But massive increases in fumigation have not led to any reduction in

coca cultivation. Overwhelming popular support for President Uribe has not resulted in even a dent in the impunity enjoyed by military officers tied to drug lords, mafia kings, paramilitaries and who carry out violent human rights crimes and other criminal acts. Kidnappings are down, but assassinations, disappearances and death threats against labor, religious indigenous Afro-Colombian and other community leaders is skyrocketing according to the United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights, the International Committee of the Red Cross and every other reputable human rights organization in the world. And if cities and highways are safer, the rural country side is as dangerous, violent, bloody and as perilous as ever.

We can do something good with this amendment. We can do something right. We can provide the President with a little more than he asked for, both for refugee emergencies and for Colombia. So I would urge my colleagues to support the McGovern-Leach-Payne-Lofgren-McCollum-Grijalva-Schakowsky-Lee amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I won't take the time, but I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have had a thorough debate on this. I will be very quick in my close here simply to say this is the wrong policy and the wrong message at the wrong time. This is not what we need to be doing with Colombia. This is not what we need to be doing on drug interdiction. We need to be saying to this country which has stood strong, to this country which has been courageous in its efforts to provide security for its own citizens, to provide for drug eradication, to provide for drug interdiction, we need to say to this country, to its leadership, to its president who was just elected by the largest margin in modern history in Colombia, we need to say to them, we stand with you. We support you in your efforts, because what you are doing in Colombia is on behalf also of the American citizens in the United States that we can save our children from drugs. This is not the time to send the signal that we do not believe that Colombia is doing what it needs to be doing.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the McGovern amendment. Not only will this amendment hurt kids and families in the United States, but it makes the futures of kids and families in Colombia less secure.

Drug trafficking is a tough problem. I am not going to admit that it is not a tough problem. Rape is a tough problem. Child abuse is a tough problem. Spouse abuse is a tough problem, but we do not give up our efforts; we do not give in because we have not seen a drop in spouse abuse or child abuse.

Just like the others, the drug trafficking problem is difficult. Our policies, however, have pushed the narcoterrorists out into the jungle, away from the streets of Bogota where

they used to assassinate elected officials. Because of the steadfast assistance provided by the American people to the people of Colombia, we have seen a tremendous drop in kidnappings (down 51 percent last year) and a dramatic drop in murders (down 13 percent). Overall terrorist attacks were down by 21 percent. The number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was down by 15 percent.

The fact is that now, for the first time in modern history, every one of the 1,098 municipalities has an elected official. Why? Because they are not worried about being murdered anymore.

Due to the improved security situation in Colombia, law enforcement and military personnel are able to broaden their reach in the country. This puts pressure on the operations of the narcotraffickers, exposing their operations and coca fields.

Increasing the reach of law enforcement is part of the reason why we have a better understanding this year on the extent of coca cultivation. Cultivation declined 8% in those areas surveyed both in 2004 and 2005, from 114,100 hectares in 2004 to 105,400 in 2005. Cultivation fell in nearly all growing areas where aerial eradication was employed, Putumayo being a key exception. But in those areas where no spraying takes place, cultivation increased. Growers are reacting to intense spray operations and are moving to non-sprayed on low-spray areas.

Critics of our drug policies in Colombia are correct in stating that the coca crop estimate is 26% higher than it was last year. True enough. But this was due to a substantial expansion of the survey area by 81%. As we expected, more fields were discovered in remote areas uncontrolled by the government or areas where spraying is prohibited (e.g. buffer zone along Ecuador border or national parks). The lesson, however, is that spraying works. Where there was not spraying there was an increase in coca; where spraying occurs, cultivation is declining.

Let me conclude with this. This is not a Colombian problem; it is our problem. It is our addictions and Europe's addictions that have terrorized this 200-year-old democracy. Because drug abuse continues in America, Colombia has had 30,000 police killed. As our colleague JOE CROWLEY wrote to us earlier this year, "Plan Colombia has been a foreign policy success for the USA and a domestic security success for Colombia. Started by President Clinton and continued by President Bush, Plan Colombia has made measurable progress in Colombia's security, as seen through decreases in violence, murders and kidnappings, as well as the eradication of drug crops."

We need to stand behind the Colombia people. I ask, my colleagues to vote down the McGovern amendment.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of the McGovern, Leach, Payne, Lofgren, McCollum Amendment that increases funding by \$30 million for the U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA). It will meet this additional expense by reducing funding for Plan Colombia by \$30 million.

ERMA helps the United States respond rapidly to humanitarian disasters around the world. Unfortunately, as we have seen a number of humanitarian disasters recently such as the ongoing genocide in the Darfur region of

the Sudan this funding is desperately needed. ERMA funds have been used to meet the needs of victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Pakistan, address the humanitarian crisis in the West Bank and Gaza, help stave off widespread starvation in drought-stricken Somalia, and aid refugee repatriation and reintegration in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A \$30 million increase in ERMA funding will greatly assist some of the poorest and most vulnerable individuals in the world today—displaced refugees.

In contrast, we have spent nearly \$5 billion since 2000 on coca eradication in the Andes. This year we will over \$800 million on the Colombia government's coca eradication efforts with 80% of this funding going to the Colombian military. Despite this enormous outlay of money, coca cultivation in the Andes has only increased over the last six years. Furthermore, the Colombian government and military have the dubious distinction of having among the worst human rights records in the world.

I am proud to support the McGovern, Leach, Payne, Lofgren, McCollum Amendment and encourage a "yes" vote.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern amendment. I was a Peace Corps Volunteer in Colombia. I know first hand that Colombians, if given the skills and opportunities, can develop a sustainable economy in rural areas. They don't need a continual hand-out.

That is why I am very appreciative to the Chairman for increasing funding for alternative development and institution building in Colombia. These tools will help Colombians help themselves. Alternative development programs lay the ground work for sustainable development and an economy based on legal crops.

Alternative development programs have enabled Colombian farmers to grow more specialty coffee, supported the growth of agricultural cooperatives, increased market access and taught marketing promotion to small growers. For the last six years under Plan Colombia I, and now with this installment of Plan Colombia: II, over 80% of US assistance goes toward military/police and aerial fumigation and only 20% goes toward economic and social assistance.

This is not a winning solution for peace and sustainable development in Colombia. After 6 years of sustained and robust US assistance, 40% of Colombians remained underemployed in the Colombian formal economy. I suggest we need a new paradigm for Colombia, one that brings greater parity between economic and military assistance that will enable a legal economy to flourish in rural Colombia.

The McGovern amendment recognizes this gross imbalance and shifts \$30 million from, the Andean Counterdrug Initiative to the Emergency Migration and Refugee Account.

Data from the ONDCP proves that our drug fumigation policy is not working. If Plan Colombia I had been successful, the street price of cocaine would have skyrocketed, and purity would have decreased. The opposite has happened.

The McGovern amendment recognizes this flawed policy, and redirects a modest amount—\$30 million out of a \$384 million allocation—to an account that is desperately underfunded. ERMA provides funding for emergency humanitarian needs such as water, shelter and medical care for refugees under siege in places like Darfur, Congo, and North-

ern Uganda. The McGovern rights an egregious wrong on both accounts. I urge my colleagues to support the McGovern amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 60, line 18 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 60, line 18 is as follows:

#### MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary to enable the Secretary of State to provide, as authorized by law, a contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross, assistance to refugees, including contributions to the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and other activities to meet refugee and migration needs; salaries and expenses of personnel and dependents as authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980; allowances as authorized by sections 5921 through 5925 of title 5, United States Code; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$750,206,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$23,000,000 may be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That not less than \$40,000,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be made available for refugees from the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and other refugees resettling in Israel: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for a headquarters contribution to the International Committee of the Red Cross only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the appropriate committees of Congress) that the Magen David Adom Society of Israel is not being denied participation in the activities of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

#### UNITED STATES EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 2(c) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2601(c)), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### NONPROLIFERATION, ANTI-TERRORISM, DEMINING AND RELATED PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses for nonproliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs and activities, \$425,010,000, to carry out the provisions of chapter 8 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for anti-terrorism assistance, chapter 9 of part II of

the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 504 of the FREEDOM Support Act, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act or the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for demining activities, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, the destruction of small arms, and related activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations, and section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for a voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and for a United States contribution to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission: *Provided*, That of this amount not to exceed \$38,000,000, to remain available until expended, may be made available for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to promote bilateral and multilateral activities relating to non-proliferation and disarmament: *Provided further*, That such funds may also be used for such countries other than the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and international organizations when it is in the national security interest of the United States to do so: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for the International Atomic Energy Agency only if the Secretary of State determines (and so reports to the Congress) that Israel is not being denied its right to participate in the activities of that Agency: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available for demining and related activities, not to exceed \$700,000, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, may be used for administrative expenses related to the operation and management of the demining program: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading that are available for "Anti-terrorism Assistance" and "Export Control and Border Security" shall remain available until September 30, 2008.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY  
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS TECHNICAL  
ASSISTANCE

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 129 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$23,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009, which shall be available notwithstanding any other provision of law that restricts assistance to foreign countries.

DEBT RESTRUCTURING

For the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees, as the President may determine, for which funds have been appropriated or otherwise made available for programs within the International Affairs Budget Function 150, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States as a result of concessional loans made to eligible countries, pursuant to parts IV and V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, of modifying concessional credit agreements with least developed countries, as authorized under section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, of concessional loans, guarantees and credit agreements, as authorized under section 572 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1989 (Public Law 100-461), and of canceling amounts owed, as a result of loans or guarantees made pursuant to the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, by countries that are eligible for debt reduction pursuant to title V of H.R. 3425 as enacted into law by section 1000(a)(5) of Public Law 106-113, \$20,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2009:

*Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be made available to carry out the provisions of part V of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961: *Provided further*, That amounts paid to the HIPC Trust Fund may be used only to fund debt reduction under the enhanced HIPC initiative by—

- (1) the Inter-American Development Bank;
- (2) the African Development Fund;
- (3) the African Development Bank; and
- (4) the Central American Bank for Economic Integration:

*Provided further*, That funds may not be paid to the HIPC Trust Fund for the benefit of any country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that the government of such country is engaged in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or in military or civil conflict that undermines its ability to develop and implement measures to alleviate poverty and to devote adequate human and financial resources to that end: *Provided further*, That on the basis of final appropriations, the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations concerning which countries and international financial institutions are expected to benefit from a United States contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund during the fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the Committees on Appropriations not less than 15 days in advance of the signature of an agreement by the United States to make payments to the HIPC Trust Fund of amounts for such countries and institutions: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may disburse funds designated for debt reduction through the HIPC Trust Fund only for the benefit of countries that—

- (1) have committed, for a period of 24 months, not to accept new market-rate loans from the international financial institution receiving debt repayment as a result of such disbursement, other than loans made by such institutions to export-oriented commercial projects that generate foreign exchange which are generally referred to as "enclave" loans; and
- (2) have documented and demonstrated their commitment to redirect their budgetary resources from international debt repayments to programs to alleviate poverty and promote economic growth that are additional to or expand upon those previously available for such purposes:

*Provided further*, That any limitation of subsection (e) of section 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 shall not apply to funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading in this or any other appropriations Act shall be made available for Sudan or Burma unless the Secretary of the Treasury determines and notifies the Committees on Appropriations that a democratically elected government has taken office.

TITLE III—MILITARY ASSISTANCE  
FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT  
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND  
TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$88,000,000, of which up to \$3,000,000 may remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the civilian personnel for whom military education and training may be provided under this heading may include civilians who are not members of a government whose participation would contribute to improved civil-military relations, civilian control of the military, or respect for human rights.

FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for grants to enable the President to carry out the provisions of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, \$4,454,900,000: *Provided*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$2,340,000,000 shall be available for grants only for Israel, and not less than \$1,300,000,000 shall be made available for grants only for Egypt: *Provided further*, That the funds appropriated by this paragraph for Israel shall be disbursed within 30 days of the enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That to the extent that the Government of Israel requests that funds be used for such purposes, grants made available for Israel by this paragraph shall, as agreed by Israel and the United States, be available for advanced weapons systems, of which not less than \$610,000,000 shall be available for the procurement in Israel of defense articles and defense services, including research and development: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated by this paragraph, \$216,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for Jordan: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this paragraph shall be nonrepayable notwithstanding any requirement in section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this paragraph shall be obligated upon apportionment in accordance with paragraph (5)(C) of title 31, United States Code, section 1501(a).

None of the funds made available under this heading shall be available to finance the procurement of defense articles, defense services, or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act unless the foreign country proposing to make such procurements has first signed an agreement with the United States Government specifying the conditions under which such procurements may be financed with such funds: *Provided*, That all country and funding level increases in allocations shall be submitted through the regular notification procedures of section 515 of this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance for Sudan and Guatemala: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available for assistance for Haiti except pursuant to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That funds made available under this heading may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for demining, the clearance of unexploded ordnance, and related activities, and may include activities implemented through nongovernmental and international organizations: *Provided further*, That only those countries for which assistance was justified for the "Foreign Military Sales Financing Program" in the fiscal year 1989 congressional presentation for security assistance programs may utilize funds made available under this heading for procurement of defense articles, defense services or design and construction services that are not sold by the United States Government under the Arms Export Control Act: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for defense articles and services: *Provided further*, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$90,000,000 shall be available for Colombia and that within these funds, the Department of Defense should ensure sufficient resources are provided for the acquisition of additional aircraft for the Colombian Navy's maritime surveillance mission: *Provided further*, That

not more than \$42,500,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading may be obligated for necessary expenses, including the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only for use outside of the United States, for the general costs of administering military assistance and sales: *Provided further*, That not more than \$359,000,000 of funds realized pursuant to section 21(e)(1)(A) of the Arms Export Control Act may be obligated for expenses incurred by the Department of Defense during fiscal year 2007 pursuant to section 43(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, except that this limitation may be exceeded only through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That foreign military financing program funds estimated to be outlaid for Egypt during fiscal year 2007 shall be transferred to an interest bearing account for Egypt in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York within 30 days of enactment of this Act.

#### PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 551 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, \$170,000,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

#### TITLE IV—MULTILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

##### FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

For the United States contribution for the Global Environment Facility, \$56,250,000 to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development as trustee for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), by the Secretary of the Treasury, to remain available until expended.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

For payment to the International Development Association by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$950,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND

For payment to the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the United States contribution to the fund, \$23,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in resources of the Asian Development Fund, as authorized by the Asian Development Bank Act, as amended, \$115,250,000, to remain available until expended.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

For payment to the African Development Bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, \$5,018,000, for the United States paid-in share of the increase in capital stock, to remain available until expended.

##### LIMITATION ON CALLABLE CAPITAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The United States Governor of the African Development Bank may subscribe without fiscal year limitation for the callable capital portion of the United States share of such capital stock in an amount not to exceed \$78,622,000.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to the increase in

resources of the African Development Fund, \$135,700,000, to remain available until expended.

##### CONTRIBUTION TO THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

For the United States contribution by the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the resources of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, \$18,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and of section 2 of the United Nations Environment Program Participation Act of 1973, \$327,570,000: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading may be made available to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA): *Provided further*, That section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act shall not apply to contributions to the United Nations Democracy Fund.

#### TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### COMPENSATION FOR UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS TO INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

SEC. 501. (a) No funds appropriated by this Act may be made as payment to any international financial institution while the United States Executive Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate which, together with whatever compensation such Director receives from the United States, is in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, or while any alternate United States Director to such institution is compensated by the institution at a rate in excess of the rate provided for an individual occupying a position at level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) For purposes of this section "international financial institutions" are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Development Fund, the African Development Bank, the African Development Fund, the International Monetary Fund, the North American Development Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

##### RESTRICTIONS ON VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS AGENCIES

SEC. 502. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to pay any voluntary contribution of the United States to the United Nations (including the United Nations Development Program) if the United Nations implements or imposes any taxation on any United States persons.

##### LIMITATION ON RESIDENCE EXPENSES

SEC. 503. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$100,500 shall be for official residence expenses of the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars.

##### UNOBLIGATED BALANCES REPORT

SEC. 504. Any Department or Agency to which funds are appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a quarterly accounting by program, project, and activity of the funds received by such De-

partment or Agency in this fiscal year or any previous fiscal year that remain unobligated and unexpended.

##### LIMITATION ON REPRESENTATIONAL ALLOWANCES

SEC. 505. Of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, not to exceed \$250,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances, of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for entertainment allowances, for the United States Agency for International Development during the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That no such entertainment funds may be used for the purposes listed in section 548 of this Act: *Provided further*, That appropriate steps shall be taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, United States-owned foreign currencies are utilized in lieu of dollars: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for general costs of administering military assistance and sales under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program", not to exceed \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses and not to exceed \$130,000 shall be available for representation allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training", not to exceed \$55,000 shall be available for entertainment allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Inter-American Foundation, not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for entertainment and representation allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act for the Peace Corps, not to exceed a total of \$4,000 shall be available for entertainment expenses: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Trade and Development Agency", not to exceed \$4,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available by this Act under the heading "Millennium Challenge Corporation", not to exceed \$115,000 shall be available for representation and entertainment allowances.

##### PROHIBITION ON TAXATION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE

SEC. 506. (a) PROHIBITION ON TAXATION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available to provide assistance for a foreign country under a new bilateral agreement governing the terms and conditions under which such assistance is to be provided unless such agreement includes a provision stating that assistance provided by the United States shall be exempt from taxation, or reimbursed, by the foreign government, and the Secretary of State shall expeditiously seek to negotiate amendments to existing bilateral agreements, as necessary, to conform with this requirement.

(b) REIMBURSEMENT OF FOREIGN TAXES.—An amount equivalent to 200 percent of the total taxes assessed during fiscal year 2007 on funds appropriated by this Act by a foreign government or entity against commodities financed under United States assistance programs for which funds are appropriated by this Act, either directly or through grantees, contractors and subcontractors shall be withheld from obligation from funds appropriated for assistance for fiscal year 2008 and allocated for the central government of such country and for the West Bank and Gaza Program to the extent that the Secretary of State certifies and reports in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such taxes have not been reimbursed to the Government of the United States.

(c) DE MINIMIS EXCEPTION.—Foreign taxes of a de minimis nature shall not be subject to the provisions of subsection (b).

(d) REPROGRAMMING OF FUNDS.—Funds withheld from obligation for each country or entity pursuant to subsection (b) shall be reprogrammed for assistance to countries which do not assess taxes on United States assistance or which have an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes.

(e) DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) The provisions of this section shall not apply to any country or entity the Secretary of State determines—

(A) does not assess taxes on United States assistance or which has an effective arrangement that is providing substantial reimbursement of such taxes; or

(B) the foreign policy interests of the United States outweigh the policy of this section to ensure that United States assistance is not subject to taxation.

(2) The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days prior to exercising the authority of this subsection with regard to any country or entity.

(f) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall issue rules, regulations, or policy guidance, as appropriate, to implement the prohibition against the taxation of assistance contained in this section.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section—  
(1) the terms “taxes” and “taxation” refer to value added taxes and customs duties imposed on commodities financed with United States assistance for programs for which funds are appropriated by this Act; and

(2) the term “bilateral agreement” refers to a framework bilateral agreement between the Government of the United States and the government of the country receiving assistance that describes the privileges and immunities applicable to United States foreign assistance for such country generally, or an individual agreement between the Government of the United States and such government that describes, among other things, the treatment for tax purposes that will be accorded the United States assistance provided under that agreement.

#### PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 507. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance or reparations to Cuba, Libya, North Korea, Iran, or Syria: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition on obligations or expenditures shall include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees of the Export-Import Bank or its agents: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the prohibition shall not include activities of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation in Libya: *Provided further*, That the prohibition shall not include direct loans, credits, insurance and guarantees made available by the Export-Import Bank or its agents for or in Libya.

#### MILITARY COUPS

SEC. 508. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to finance directly any assistance to the government of any country whose duly elected head of government is deposed by military coup or decree: *Provided*, That assistance may be resumed to such government if the President determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that subsequent to the termination of assistance a democratically elected government has taken office: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to assistance to promote democratic elections or public participation in democratic processes: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the

previous provisos shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

#### TRANSFERS

SEC. 509. (a)(1) LIMITATION ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN AGENCIES.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriation Act.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in addition to transfers made by, or authorized elsewhere in, this Act, funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the purposes of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be allocated or transferred to agencies of the United States Government pursuant to the provisions of sections 109, 610, and 632 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(b) TRANSFERS BETWEEN ACCOUNTS.—None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated under an appropriation account to which they were not appropriated, except for transfers specifically provided for in this Act, unless the President, not less than 5 days prior to the exercise of any authority contained in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to transfer funds, consults with and provides a written policy justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) AUDIT OF INTER-AGENCY TRANSFERS.—Any agreement for the transfer or allocation of funds appropriated by this Act, or prior Acts, entered into between the United States Agency for International Development and another agency of the United States Government under the authority of section 632(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law, shall expressly provide that the Office of the Inspector General for the agency receiving the transfer or allocation of such funds shall perform periodic program and financial audits of the use of such funds: *Provided*, That funds transferred under such authority may be made available for the cost of such audits.

#### COMMERCIAL LEASING OF DEFENSE ARTICLES

SEC. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, the authority of section 23(a) of the Arms Export Control Act may be used to provide financing to Israel, Egypt and NATO and major non-NATO allies for the procurement by leasing (including leasing with an option to purchase) of defense articles from United States commercial suppliers, not including Major Defense Equipment (other than helicopters and other types of aircraft having possible civilian application), if the President determines that there are compelling foreign policy or national security reasons for those defense articles being provided by commercial lease rather than by government-to-government sale under such Act.

#### AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

SEC. 511. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation after the expiration of the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided in this Act: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of chapters 1, 8, 11, and 12 of part I, section 667, chapters 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act, and funds provided under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, shall remain available for an additional 4 years from the date on which the availability of such funds would otherwise have expired, if such funds are initially obligated before the expiration of their respective periods of availability contained in this

Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, any funds made available for the purposes of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 which are allocated or obligated for cash disbursements in order to address balance of payments or economic policy reform objectives, shall remain available until expended.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the number “5” on page 60, line 4 is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, regrettably, I would concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order, the point of order is sustained, and that provision of the bill is stricken.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 74, line 11 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 74, line 11 is as follows:

#### LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES IN DEFAULT

SEC. 512. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to furnish assistance to the government of any country which is in default during a period in excess of 1 calendar year in payment to the United States of principal or interest on any loan made to the government of such country by the United States pursuant to a program for which funds are appropriated under this Act unless the President determines, following consultations with the Committees on Appropriations, that assistance to such country is in the national interest of the United States.

#### COMMERCE AND TRADE

SEC. 513. (a) None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for direct assistance and none of the funds otherwise made available pursuant to this Act to the Export-Import Bank and the Overseas Private Investment Corporation shall be obligated or expended to finance any loan, any assistance or any other financial commitments for establishing or expanding production of any commodity for export by any country other than the United States, if the commodity is likely to be in surplus on world markets at the time the resulting productive capacity is expected to become operative and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity: *Provided*, That such prohibition shall not apply to the Export-Import Bank if in the judgment of its Board of Directors the benefits to industry and employment in the United States are likely to outweigh the injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity, and the Chairman of the Board so notifies the Committees on Appropriations.

(b) None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

shall be available for any testing or breeding feasibility study, variety improvement or introduction, consultancy, publication, conference, or training in connection with the growth or production in a foreign country of an agricultural commodity for export which would compete with a similar commodity grown or produced in the United States: *Provided*, That this subsection shall not prohibit—

(1) activities designed to increase food security in developing countries where such activities will not have a significant impact on the export of agricultural commodities of the United States; or

(2) research activities intended primarily to benefit American producers.

#### SURPLUS COMMODITIES

SEC. 514. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Directors of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the International Finance Corporation, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Asian Development Bank, the Inter-American Investment Corporation, the North American Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and the African Development Fund to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any assistance by these institutions, using funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act, for the production or extraction of any commodity or mineral for export, if it is in surplus on world markets and if the assistance will cause substantial injury to United States producers of the same, similar, or competing commodity.

#### REPROGRAMMING NOTIFICATIONS AND TRANSFER GUIDELINES

SEC. 515. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act or in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, may be used to finance an activity, program, or project specifically denied funding by Congress in this Act.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act or in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of currency reflows or other offsetting collections, or made available by transfer, may be used to initiate a new or terminate an existing activity, program, or project not previously justified without prior notification of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) For the purposes of providing the executive branch with the necessary administrative flexibility, none of the funds made available under this Act for “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund”, “Development Assistance”, “International Organizations and Programs”, “Trade and Development Agency”, “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement”, “Andean Counterdrug Initiative”, “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union”, “Economic Support Fund”, “Global HIV/AIDS Initiative”, “Peacekeeping Operations”, “Capital Investment Fund”, “Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development”, “Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development Office of Inspector General”, “Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs”, “Millennium Challenge Corporation” (by

country only), “Foreign Military Financing Program”, “International Military Education and Training”, “Peace Corps”, and “Migration and Refugee Assistance”, shall be available for obligation for activities, programs, projects, type of materiel assistance, countries, or other operations not justified or in excess of the amount justified to the Committees on Appropriations for obligation under any of these specific headings unless the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified 15 days in advance: *Provided*, That the President shall not enter into any commitment of funds appropriated for the purposes of section 23 of the Arms Export Control Act for the provision of major defense equipment, other than conventional ammunition, or other major defense items defined to be aircraft, ships, missiles, or combat vehicles, not previously justified to Congress or 20 percent in excess of the quantities justified to Congress unless the Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such commitment: *Provided further*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any reprogramming for an activity, program, or project for which funds are appropriated under title II or title III of this Act of less than 10 percent of the amount previously justified to the Congress for obligation for such activity, program, or project for the current fiscal year.

(d) The requirements of this section or any similar provision of this Act or any other Act, including any prior Act requiring notification in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, may be waived if failure to do so would pose a substantial risk to human health or welfare: *Provided*, That in case of any such waiver, notification to the Congress, or the appropriate congressional committees, shall be provided as early as practicable, but in no event later than 3 days after taking the action to which such notification requirement was applicable, in the context of the circumstances necessitating such waiver: *Provided further*, That any notification provided pursuant to such a waiver shall contain an explanation of the emergency circumstances.

#### LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS

SEC. 516. Subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, funds appropriated under this Act or any previously enacted Act making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, which are returned or not made available for organizations and programs because of the implementation of section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2008.

#### INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 517. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States.

(b) None of the funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” shall be made available for any state to enhance its military capability: *Provided*, That this re-

striction does not apply to demilitarization, demining or nonproliferation programs.

(c) Funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” for the Russian Federation, Armenia, and Uzbekistan shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) Funds made available in this Act for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union shall be subject to the provisions of section 117 (relating to environment and natural resources) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(e) In issuing new task orders, entering into contracts, or making grants, with funds appropriated in this Act or prior appropriations Acts under the heading “Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union” and under comparable headings in prior appropriations Acts, for projects or activities that have as one of their primary purposes the fostering of private sector development, the Coordinator for United States Assistance to Europe and Eurasia and the implementing agency shall encourage the participation of and give significant weight to contractors and grantees who propose investing a significant amount of their own resources (including volunteer services and in-kind contributions) in such projects and activities.

#### PROHIBITION ON FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS AND INVOLUNTARY STERILIZATION

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of abortions as a method of family planning or to motivate or coerce any person to practice abortions. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for the performance of involuntary sterilization as a method of family planning or to coerce or provide any financial incentive to any person to undergo sterilizations. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be used to pay for any biomedical research which relates in whole or in part, to methods of, or the performance of, abortions or involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. None of the funds made available to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, may be obligated or expended for any country or organization if the President certifies that the use of these funds by any such country or organization would violate any of the above provisions related to abortions and involuntary sterilizations.

#### EXPORT FINANCING TRANSFER AUTHORITIES

SEC. 519. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation other than for administrative expenses made available for fiscal year 2007, for programs under title I of this Act may be transferred between such appropriations for use for any of the purposes, programs, and activities for which the funds in such receiving account may be used, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 25 percent by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

#### SPECIAL NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 520. None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be obligated or expended for assistance for Liberia, Serbia, Sudan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, or Cambodia except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

## DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

SEC. 521. For the purpose of this Act “program, project, and activity” shall be defined at the appropriations Act account level and shall include all appropriations and authorizations Acts earmarks, ceilings, and limitations with the exception that for the following accounts: Economic Support Fund and Foreign Military Financing Program, “program, project, and activity” shall also be considered to include country, regional, and central program level funding within each such account; for the development assistance accounts of the United States Agency for International Development “program, project, and activity” shall also be considered to include central, country, regional, and program level funding, either as: (1) justified to the Congress; or (2) allocated by the executive branch in accordance with a report, to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations within 30 days of the enactment of this Act, as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

## CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH ACTIVITIES

SEC. 522. Up to \$13,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund”, may be used to reimburse United States Government agencies, agencies of State governments, institutions of higher learning, and private and voluntary organizations for the full cost of individuals (including for the personal services of such individuals) detailed or assigned to, or contracted by, as the case may be, the United States Agency for International Development for the purpose of carrying out activities under that heading: *Provided*, That up to \$3,500,000 of the funds made available by this Act for assistance under the heading “Development Assistance” may be used to reimburse such agencies, institutions, and organizations for such costs of such individuals carrying out other development assistance activities: *Provided further*, That funds appropriated by titles II and III of this Act that are made available for assistance for child survival activities or disease programs including activities relating to research on, and the prevention, treatment and control of, HIV/AIDS may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law except for the provisions under the heading “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund” and the United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2003 (117 Stat. 711; 22 U.S.C. 7601 et seq.), as amended.

## AFGHANISTAN

SEC. 523. Of the funds appropriated by titles II and III of this Act, not less than \$931,400,000 should be made available for humanitarian, reconstruction, and related assistance for Afghanistan: *Provided*, That of the funds made available pursuant to this section, \$3,000,000 should be made available for reforestation activities: *Provided further*, That funds made available pursuant to the previous proviso should be matched, to the maximum extent possible, with contributions from American and Afghan businesses: *Provided further*, That of the funds allocated for assistance for Afghanistan from this Act and other Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for fiscal year 2007, not less than \$50,000,000 should be made available to support programs that directly address the needs of Afghan women and girls.

## NOTIFICATION ON EXCESS DEFENSE EQUIPMENT

SEC. 524. Prior to providing excess Department of Defense articles in accordance with section 516(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the Department of Defense shall no-

tify the Committees on Appropriations to the same extent and under the same conditions as are other committees pursuant to subsection (f) of that section: *Provided*, That before issuing a letter of offer to sell excess defense articles under the Arms Export Control Act, the Department of Defense shall notify the Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the regular notification procedures of such Committees if such defense articles are significant military equipment (as defined in section 47(9) of the Arms Export Control Act) or are valued (in terms of original acquisition cost) at \$7,000,000 or more, or if notification is required elsewhere in this Act for the use of appropriated funds for specific countries that would receive such excess defense articles: *Provided further*, That such Committees shall also be informed of the original acquisition cost of such defense articles.

## GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, AND MALARIA

SEC. 525. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, 25 percent of the funds that are appropriated by this Act for a contribution to support the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the “Global Fund”) shall be withheld from obligation to the Global Fund until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that the Global Fund—

(1) has clear progress indicators upon which to determine the release of incremental disbursements;

(2) is releasing such incremental disbursements only if progress is being made based on those indicators; and

(3) is providing support and oversight to country-level entities, such as country coordinating mechanisms, principal recipients, and local Fund agents, to enable them to fulfill their mandates.

(b) The Secretary of State may waive subsection (a) if the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that such waiver is important to the national interest of the United States.

## HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY

SEC. 526. (a) Not less than \$27,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” should be allocated for the Human Rights and Democracy Fund: *Provided*, That up to \$1,200,000 of such funds may be used for the Reagan/Fascell Democracy Fellows program.

## POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 74, line 6 through 11 is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does any Member wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I regret to say that I would concede the point of order and that these funds for the Reagan/Fascell Democracy fellows program would be stricken.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and is sustained and section 526 of the bill is stricken.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 87, line 13 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 87, line 13 is as follows:

## PROHIBITION ON BILATERAL ASSISTANCE TO TERRORIST COUNTRIES

SEC. 527. (a) Funds appropriated for bilateral assistance under any heading of this Act and funds appropriated under any such heading in a provision of law enacted prior to the enactment of this Act, shall not be made available to any country which the President determines—

(1) grants sanctuary from prosecution to any individual or group which has committed an act of international terrorism; or

(2) otherwise supports international terrorism.

(b) The President may waive the application of subsection (a) to a country if the President determines that national security or humanitarian reasons justify such waiver. The President shall publish each waiver in the Federal Register and, at least 15 days before the waiver takes effect, shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the waiver (including the justification for the waiver) in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

## DEBT-FOR-DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 528. In order to enhance the continued participation of nongovernmental organizations in debt-for-development and debt-for-nature exchanges, a nongovernmental organization which is a grantee or contractor of the United States Agency for International Development may place in interest bearing accounts local currencies which accrue to that organization as a result of economic assistance provided under title II of this Act and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, any interest earned on such investment shall be used for the purpose for which the assistance was provided to that organization.

## SEPARATE ACCOUNTS

SEC. 529. (a) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR LOCAL CURRENCIES.—

(1) If assistance is furnished to the government of a foreign country under chapters 1 and 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 under agreements which result in the generation of local currencies of that country, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall—

(A) require that local currencies be deposited in a separate account established by that government;

(B) enter into an agreement with that government which sets forth—

(i) the amount of the local currencies to be generated; and

(ii) the terms and conditions under which the currencies so deposited may be utilized, consistent with this section; and

(C) establish by agreement with that government the responsibilities of the United States Agency for International Development and that government to monitor and account for deposits into and disbursements from the separate account.

(2) USES OF LOCAL CURRENCIES.—As may be agreed upon with the foreign government, local currencies deposited in a separate account pursuant to subsection (a), or an equivalent amount of local currencies, shall be used only—

(A) to carry out chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), for such purposes as—

(i) project and sector assistance activities; or

(ii) debt and deficit financing; or

(B) for the administrative requirements of the United States Government.

(3) PROGRAMMING ACCOUNTABILITY.—The United States Agency for International Development shall take all necessary steps to ensure that the equivalent of the local currencies disbursed pursuant to subsection (a)(2)(A) from the separate account established pursuant to subsection (a)(1) are used for the purposes agreed upon pursuant to subsection (a)(2).

(4) TERMINATION OF ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS.—Upon termination of assistance to a country under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II (as the case may be), any unencumbered balances of funds which remain in a separate account established pursuant to subsection (a) shall be disposed of for such purposes as may be agreed to by the government of that country and the United States Government.

(5) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall report on an annual basis as part of the justification documents submitted to the Committees on Appropriations on the use of local currencies for the administrative requirements of the United States Government as authorized in subsection (a)(2)(B), and such report shall include the amount of local currency (and United States dollar equivalent) used and/or to be used for such purpose in each applicable country.

(b) SEPARATE ACCOUNTS FOR CASH TRANSFERS.—

(1) If assistance is made available to the government of a foreign country, under chapter 1 or 10 of part I or chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as cash transfer assistance or as nonproject sector assistance, that country shall be required to maintain such funds in a separate account and not commingle them with any other funds.

(2) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—Such funds may be obligated and expended notwithstanding provisions of law which are inconsistent with the nature of this assistance including provisions which are referenced in the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Committee of Conference accompanying House Joint Resolution 648 (House Report No. 98-1159).

(3) NOTIFICATION.—At least 15 days prior to obligating any such cash transfer or nonproject sector assistance, the President shall submit a notification through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, which shall include a detailed description of how the funds proposed to be made available will be used, with a discussion of the United States interests that will be served by the assistance (including, as appropriate, a description of the economic policy reforms that will be promoted by such assistance).

(4) EXEMPTION.—Nonproject sector assistance funds may be exempt from the requirements of subsection (b)(1) only through the notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

#### ENTERPRISE FUND RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 530. (a) Prior to the distribution of any assets resulting from any liquidation, dissolution, or winding up of an Enterprise Fund, in whole or in part, the President shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, a plan for the distribution of the assets of the Enterprise Fund.

(b) Funds made available by this Act for Enterprise Funds shall be expended at the minimum rate necessary to make timely payment for projects and activities.

#### FINANCIAL MARKET ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION COUNTRIES

SEC. 531. Of the funds appropriated in Title II of this Act, not less than \$40,000,000 should

be made available for building capital markets and financial systems in countries in transition, of which not less than \$20,000,000 should be designated for not-for-profit organizations that mobilize volunteers with experience in the financial sector.

#### AUTHORITIES FOR THE PEACE CORPS, INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION AND AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

SEC. 532. Unless expressly provided to the contrary, provisions of this or any other Act, including provisions contained in prior Acts authorizing or making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, shall not be construed to prohibit activities authorized by or conducted under the Peace Corps Act, the Inter-American Foundation Act or the African Development Foundation Act. The agency shall promptly report to the Committees on Appropriations whenever it is conducting activities or is proposing to conduct activities in a country for which assistance is prohibited.

#### IMPACT ON JOBS IN THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 533. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to provide—

(1) any financial incentive to a business enterprise currently located in the United States for the purpose of inducing such an enterprise to relocate outside the United States if such incentive or inducement is likely to reduce the number of employees of such business enterprise in the United States because United States production is being replaced by such enterprise outside the United States; or

(2) assistance for any program, project, or activity that contributes to the violation of internationally recognized workers rights, as defined in section 507(4) of the Trade Act of 1974, of workers in the recipient country, including any designated zone or area in that country: *Provided*, That the application of section 507(4)(D) and (E) of such Act should be commensurate with the level of development of the recipient country and sector, and shall not preclude assistance for the informal sector in such country, micro and small-scale enterprise, and smallholder agriculture.

#### SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

SEC. 534. (a) AFGHANISTAN, IRAQ, PAKISTAN, LEBANON, MONTENEGRO, VICTIMS OF WAR, DISPLACED CHILDREN, AND DISPLACED BURMESE.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for Afghanistan may be made available notwithstanding section 512 of this Act or any similar provision of law and section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and funds appropriated in titles I and II of this Act that are made available for Iraq, Lebanon, Montenegro, Pakistan, and for victims of war, displaced children, and displaced Burmese, and to assist victims of trafficking in persons and, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations, to combat such trafficking, may be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) TROPICAL FORESTRY AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of sections 103 through 106, and chapter 4 of part II, of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions: *Provided*, That such assistance shall be subject to sections 116, 502B, and 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(c) PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS.—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out

chapter 1 of part I, chapter 4 of part II, and section 667 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development to employ up to 25 personal services contractors in the United States, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of providing direct, interim support for new or expanded overseas programs and activities managed by the agency until permanent direct hire personnel are hired and trained: *Provided*, That not more than 10 of such contractors shall be assigned to any bureau or office: *Provided further*, That such funds appropriated to carry out title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, may be made available only for personal services contractors assigned to the Office of Food for Peace.

(d)(1) WAIVER.—The President may waive the provisions of section 1003 of Public Law 100-204 if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that it is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(2) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(e) SMALL BUSINESS.—In entering into multiple award indefinite-quantity contracts with funds appropriated by this Act, the United States Agency for International Development may provide an exception to the fair opportunity process for placing task orders under such contracts when the order is placed with any category of small or small disadvantaged business.

(f) RECONSTITUTING CIVILIAN POLICE AUTHORITY.—In providing assistance with funds appropriated by this Act under section 660(b)(6) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, support for a nation emerging from instability may be deemed to mean support for regional, district, municipal, or other subnational entity emerging from instability, as well as a nation emerging from instability.

(g) WORLD FOOD PROGRAM.—Of the funds managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance of the United States Agency for International Development, from this or any other Act, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be made available as a general contribution to the World Food Program, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(h) UNIFIED CAMPAIGN.—Funds transferred pursuant to the authority contained in the fifth proviso under the heading "Foreign Military Financing Program" in division E of Public Law 108-7 may be made available for helicopters, training, and other assistance for the Colombian Armed Forces for such things as pipeline security and interdiction, notwithstanding the limitation to security for the Cano Limon pipeline in such proviso.

(i) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—

(1) With respect to funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for Pakistan, the President may waive the prohibition on assistance contained in section 508 of this Act subject to the requirements contained in section 1(b) of Public Law 107-57, as amended, for a determination and certification, and consultation, by the President prior to the exercise of such waiver authority.

(2) Section 512 of this Act and section 620(q) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall not apply with respect to assistance for Pakistan from funds appropriated by this Act.

(3) Notwithstanding the date contained in section 6 of Public Law 107-57, as amended, the provisions of sections 2 and 4 of that Act shall remain in effect through the current fiscal year.

(j) MIDDLE EAST FOUNDATION.—Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are available for the Middle East Partnership Initiative, up to \$35,000,000 may be made available, including as an endowment, notwithstanding any other provision of law and following consultations with the Committees on Appropriations, to establish and operate a Middle East Foundation, or any other similar entity, whose purposes include to support democracy, governance, human rights, and the rule of law, as well as private enterprise development in the Middle East region: *Provided*, That such funds may be made available to the Foundation only to the extent that the Foundation has commitments from sources other than the United States Government to at least match the funds provided under the authority of this subsection: *Provided further*, That provisions contained in section 201 of the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act of 1989 (excluding the authorizations of appropriations provided in subsection (b) of that section) shall be deemed to apply to any such foundation or similar entity referred to under this subsection, and to funds made available to such entity, in order to enable it to provide assistance for purposes of this section: *Provided further*, That prior to the initial obligation of funds for any such foundation or similar entity pursuant to the authorities of this subsection, other than for administrative support, the Secretary of State shall take steps to ensure, on an ongoing basis, that any such funds made available pursuant to such authorities are not provided to or through any individual or group that the management of the foundation or similar entity knows or has reason to believe, advocates, plans, sponsors, or otherwise engages in terrorist activities: *Provided further*, That section 530 of this Act shall apply to any such foundation or similar entity established pursuant to this subsection: *Provided further*, That the authority of the Foundation, or any similar entity, to provide assistance shall cease to be effective on September 30, 2010.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 86, line 10 after “law,” through the word “region” on line 11, is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, regrettably, I concede the point of order with regard to the private enterprise development fund in the Middle East.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained. That portion of the bill is stricken.

□ 1045

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 91, line 17 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 91, line 17 is as follows:

#### ARAB LEAGUE BOYCOTT OF ISRAEL

SEC. 535. It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Arab League boycott of Israel, and the secondary boycott of American firms that have commercial ties with Israel, is an impediment to peace in the region and to United States investment and trade in the Middle East and North Africa;

(2) the Arab League boycott, which was regrettably reinstated in 1997, should be immediately and publicly terminated, and the Central Office for the Boycott of Israel immediately disbanded;

(3) all Arab League states should normalize relations with their neighbor Israel;

(4) the President and the Secretary of State should continue to vigorously oppose the Arab League boycott of Israel and find concrete steps to demonstrate that opposition by, for example, taking into consideration the participation of any recipient country in the boycott when determining to sell weapons to said country; and

(5) the President should report to Congress annually on specific steps being taken by the United States to encourage Arab League states to normalize their relations with Israel to bring about the termination of the Arab League boycott of Israel, including those to encourage allies and trading partners of the United States to enact laws prohibiting businesses from complying with the boycott and penalizing businesses that do comply.

#### ELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE

SEC. 536. (a) ASSISTANCE THROUGH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.—Restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapters 1, 10, 11, and 12 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, and from funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”: *Provided*, That before using the authority of this subsection to furnish assistance in support of programs of nongovernmental organizations, the President shall notify the Committees on Appropriations under the regular notification procedures of those committees, including a description of the program to be assisted, the assistance to be provided, and the reasons for furnishing such assistance: *Provided further*, That nothing in this subsection shall be construed to alter any existing statutory prohibitions against abortion or involuntary sterilizations contained in this or any other Act.

(b) PUBLIC LAW 480.—During fiscal year 2007, restrictions contained in this or any other Act with respect to assistance for a country shall not be construed to restrict assistance under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated to carry out title I of such Act and made available pursuant to this subsection may be obligated or expended except as provided through the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply—

(1) with respect to section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any comparable provision of law prohibiting assistance to countries that support international terrorism; or

(2) with respect to section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or any com-

parable provision of law prohibiting assistance to the government of a country that violates internationally recognized human rights.

#### RESERVATIONS OF FUNDS

SEC. 537. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act which are specifically designated may be reprogrammed for other programs within the same account notwithstanding the designation if compliance with the designation is made impossible by operation of any provision of this or any other Act: *Provided*, That any such reprogramming shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That assistance that is reprogrammed pursuant to this subsection shall be made available under the same terms and conditions as originally provided.

(b) In addition to the authority contained in subsection (a), the original period of availability of funds appropriated by this Act and administered by the United States Agency for International Development that are specifically designated for particular programs or activities by this or any other Act shall be extended for an additional fiscal year if the Administrator of such agency determines and reports promptly to the Committees on Appropriations that the termination of assistance to a country or a significant change in circumstances makes it unlikely that such designated funds can be obligated during the original period of availability: *Provided*, That such designated funds that are continued available for an additional fiscal year shall be obligated only for the purpose of such designation.

#### CEILINGS AND DESIGNATED FUNDING LEVELS

SEC. 538. Ceilings and specifically designated funding levels contained in this Act shall not be applicable to funds or authorities appropriated or otherwise made available by any subsequent Act unless such Act specifically so directs: *Provided*, That specifically designated funding levels or minimum funding requirements contained in any other Act shall not be applicable to funds appropriated by this Act.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 91, line 14 after the word “directs” through line 17 is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and sustained. That portion of the bill is therefore stricken.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent the remainder of the bill through page 121, line 15 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 121, line 15 is as follows:

#### PROHIBITION ON PUBLICITY OR PROPAGANDA

SEC. 539. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not authorized before the date of the

enactment of this Act by the Congress: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 may be made available to carry out the provisions of section 316 of Public Law 96-533.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENTS TO UNITED NATIONS MEMBERS

SEC. 540. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act for carrying out the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used to pay in whole or in part any assessments, arrearages, or dues of any member of the United Nations or, from funds appropriated by this Act to carry out chapter 1 of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, the costs for participation of another country's delegation at international conferences held under the auspices of multilateral or international organizations.

NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS—DOCUMENTATION

SEC. 541. None of the funds appropriated or made available pursuant to this Act shall be available to a nongovernmental organization which fails to provide upon timely request any document, file, or record necessary to the auditing requirements of the United States Agency for International Development.

PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS THAT EXPORT LETHAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT TO COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 542. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be available to any foreign government which provides lethal military equipment to a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a terrorist government for purposes of section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979. The prohibition under this section with respect to a foreign government shall terminate 12 months after that government ceases to provide such military equipment. This section applies with respect to lethal military equipment provided under a contract entered into after October 1, 1997.

(b) Assistance restricted by subsection (a) or any other similar provision of law, may be furnished if the President determines that furnishing such assistance is important to the national interests of the United States.

(c) Whenever the waiver authority of subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report with respect to the furnishing of such assistance. Any such report shall include a detailed explanation of the assistance to be provided, including the estimated dollar amount of such assistance, and an explanation of how the assistance furthers United States national interests.

WITHHOLDING OF ASSISTANCE FOR PARKING FINES AND REAL PROPERTY TAXES OWED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES

SEC. 543. (a) Subject to subsection (c), of the funds appropriated by this Act that are made available for assistance for a foreign country, an amount equal to 110 percent of the total amount of the unpaid fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes owed by the central government of such country shall be withheld from obligation for assistance for the central government of such country until the Secretary of State submits a certification to the appropriate congressional committees stating that such parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes are fully paid.

(b) Funds withheld from obligation pursuant to subsection (a) may be made available for other programs or activities funded by this Act, after consultation with and subject to the regular notification procedures of the appropriate congressional committees, provided that no such funds shall be made avail-

able for assistance for the central government of a foreign country that has not paid the total amount of the fully adjudicated parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes owed by such country.

(c) Subsection (a) shall not include amounts that have been withheld under any other provision of law.

(d)(1) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements set forth in subsection (a) with respect to parking fines and penalties no sooner than 60 days from the date of enactment of this Act, or at any time with respect to a particular country, if the Secretary determines that it is in the national interests of the United States to do so.

(2) The Secretary of State may waive the requirements set forth in subsection (a) with respect to the unpaid property taxes if the Secretary of State determines that it is in the national interests of the United States to do so.

(e) Not later than 6 months after the initial exercise of the waiver authority in subsection (d), the Secretary of State, after consultations with the City of New York, shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations describing a strategy, including a timetable and steps currently being taken, to collect the parking fines and penalties and unpaid property taxes and interest owed by nations receiving foreign assistance under this Act.

(f) In this section:

(1) The term "appropriate congressional committees" means the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term "fully adjudicated" includes circumstances in which the person to whom the vehicle is registered—

(A)(i) has not responded to the parking violation summons; or

(ii) has not followed the appropriate adjudication procedure to challenge the summons; and

(B) the period of time for payment of or challenge to the summons has lapsed.

(3) The term "parking fines and penalties" means parking fines and penalties—

(A) owed to—

(i) the District of Columbia; or

(ii) New York, New York; and

(B) incurred during the period April 1, 1997, through September 30, 2006.

(4) The term "unpaid property taxes" means the amount of unpaid taxes and interest determined to be owed by a foreign country on real property in the District of Columbia or New York, New York in a court order or judgment entered against such country by a court of the United States or any State or subdivision thereof.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE PLO FOR THE WEST BANK AND GAZA

SEC. 544. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the West Bank and Gaza unless the President has exercised the authority under section 604(a) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 (title VI of Public Law 104-107) or any other legislation to suspend or make inapplicable section 307 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and that suspension is still in effect: *Provided*, That if the President fails to make the certification under section 604(b)(2) of the Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1995 or to suspend the prohibition under other legislation, funds appropriated by this Act may not be obligated for assistance for the Palestine Liberation Organization for the West Bank and Gaza.

WAR CRIMES TRIBUNALS DRAWDOWN

SEC. 545. If the President determines that doing so will contribute to a just resolution

of charges regarding genocide or other violations of international humanitarian law, the President may direct a drawdown pursuant to section 552(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of up to \$30,000,000 of commodities and services for the United Nations War Crimes Tribunal established with regard to the former Yugoslavia by the United Nations Security Council or such other tribunals or commissions as the Council may establish or authorize to deal with such violations, without regard to the ceiling limitation contained in paragraph (2) thereof: *Provided*, That the determination required under this section shall be in lieu of any determinations otherwise required under section 552(c): *Provided further*, That the drawdown made under this section for any tribunal shall not be construed as an endorsement or precedent for the establishment of any standing or permanent international criminal tribunal or court: *Provided further*, That funds made available for tribunals other than Yugoslavia, Rwanda, or the Special Court for Sierra Leone shall be made available subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

LANDMINES

SEC. 546. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, demining equipment available to the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State and used in support of the clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance for humanitarian purposes may be disposed of on a grant basis in foreign countries, subject to such terms and conditions as the President may prescribe.

RESTRICTIONS CONCERNING THE PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 547. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be obligated or expended to create in any part of Jerusalem a new office of any department or agency of the United States Government for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with the Palestinian Authority over Gaza and Jericho or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to the acquisition of additional space for the existing Consulate General in Jerusalem: *Provided further*, That meetings between officers and employees of the United States and officials of the Palestinian Authority, or any successor Palestinian governing entity provided for in the Israel-PLO Declaration of Principles, for the purpose of conducting official United States Government business with such authority should continue to take place in locations other than Jerusalem. As has been true in the past, officers and employees of the United States Government may continue to meet in Jerusalem on other subjects with Palestinians (including those who now occupy positions in the Palestinian Authority), have social contacts, and have incidental discussions.

PROHIBITION OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES

SEC. 548. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading "International Military Education and Training" or "Foreign Military Financing Program" for Informational Program activities or under the headings "Child Survival and Health Programs Fund", "Development Assistance", and "Economic Support Fund" may be obligated or expended to pay for—

(1) alcoholic beverages; or

(2) entertainment expenses for activities that are substantially of a recreational character, including but not limited to entrance fees at sporting events, theatrical and musical productions, and amusement parks.

## HAITI

SEC. 549. (a) The Government of Haiti shall be eligible to purchase defense articles and services under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), for the Coast Guard.

(b) None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement" may be used to transfer excess weapons, ammunition or other lethal property of an agency of the United States Government to the Government of Haiti for use by the Haitian National Police until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that: (1) the United Nations Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) has carried out the vetting of the senior levels of the Haitian National Police and has ensured that those credibly alleged to have committed serious crimes, including drug trafficking and human rights violations, have been suspended; and (2) the Haitian National Government is cooperating in a reform and restructuring plan for the Haitian National Police and the reform of the judicial system as called for in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1608 adopted on June 22, 2005.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE  
PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

SEC. 550. (a) PROHIBITION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 may be obligated or expended with respect to providing funds to the Palestinian Authority.

(b) WAIVER.—The prohibition included in subsection (a) shall not apply if the President certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate that waiving such prohibition is important to the national security interests of the United States.

(c) PERIOD OF APPLICATION OF WAIVER.—Any waiver pursuant to subsection (b) shall be effective for no more than a period of 6 months at a time and shall not apply beyond 12 months after the enactment of this Act.

(d) REPORT.—Whenever the waiver authority pursuant to subsection (b) is exercised, the President shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations detailing the steps the Palestinian Authority has taken to arrest terrorists, confiscate weapons and dismantle the terrorist infrastructure. The report shall also include a description of how funds will be spent and the accounting procedures in place to ensure that they are properly disbursed.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO SECURITY  
FORCES

SEC. 551. None of the funds made available by this Act may be provided to any unit of the security forces of a foreign country if the Secretary of State has credible evidence that such unit has committed gross violations of human rights, unless the Secretary determines and reports to the Committees on Appropriations that the government of such country is taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces unit to justice: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to withhold funds made available by this Act from any unit of the security forces of a foreign country not credibly alleged to be involved in gross violations of human rights: *Provided further*, That in the event that funds are withheld from any unit pursuant to this section, the Secretary of State shall promptly inform the foreign government of the basis for such action and shall, to the maximum extent practicable, assist the foreign government in taking effective measures to bring the responsible members of the security forces to justice.

## FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING REPORT

SEC. 552. The annual foreign military training report required by section 656 of the

Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 shall be submitted by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the date specified in that section.

## AUTHORIZATION REQUIREMENT

SEC. 553. Funds appropriated by this Act, except funds appropriated under the headings "Trade and Development Agency", "Overseas Private Investment Corporation", and "Global HIV/AIDS Initiative", may be obligated and expended notwithstanding section 10 of Public Law 91-672 and section 15 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956.

## CAMBODIA

SEC. 554. The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors of the international financial institutions to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose loans to the Central Government of Cambodia, except loans to meet basic human needs.

## PALESTINIAN STATEHOOD

SEC. 555. (a) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be provided to support a Palestinian state unless the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) a new leadership of a Palestinian governing entity has been democratically elected through credible and competitive elections;

(2) the elected governing entity of a new Palestinian state—

(A) has demonstrated a firm commitment to peaceful co-existence with the State of Israel;

(B) is taking appropriate measures to counter terrorism and terrorist financing in the West Bank and Gaza, including the dismantling of terrorist infrastructures;

(C) is establishing a new Palestinian security entity that is cooperative with appropriate Israeli and other appropriate security organizations; and

(3) the Palestinian Authority (or the governing body of a new Palestinian state) is working with other countries in the region to vigorously pursue efforts to establish a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East that will enable Israel and an independent Palestinian state to exist within the context of full and normal relationships, which should include—

(A) termination of all claims or states of belligerency;

(B) respect for and acknowledgement of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area through measures including the establishment of demilitarized zones;

(C) their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force;

(D) freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area; and

(E) a framework for achieving a just settlement of the refugee problem.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the newly-elected governing entity should enact a constitution assuring the rule of law, an independent judiciary, and respect for human rights for its citizens, and should enact other laws and regulations assuring transparent and accountable governance.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) if he determines that it is vital to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(d) EXEMPTION.—The restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply to assistance intended to help reform the Palestinian Au-

thority and affiliated institutions, or a newly-elected governing entity, in order to help meet the requirements of subsection (a), consistent with the provisions of section 550 of this Act ("Limitation on Assistance to the Palestinian Authority").

## COLOMBIA

SEC. 556. (a) DETERMINATION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—Funds appropriated by this Act that are available for assistance for the Colombian Armed Forces, may be made available as follows:

(1) Up to 75 percent of such funds may be obligated prior to a determination and certification by the Secretary of State pursuant to paragraph (2).

(2) Up to 12.5 percent of such funds may be obligated only after the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that:

(A) The Commander General of the Colombian Armed Forces is suspending from the Armed Forces those members, of whatever rank who, according to the Minister of Defense or the Procuraduria General de la Nacion, have been credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights, including extra-judicial killings, or to have aided or abetted paramilitary organizations.

(B) The Colombian Government is vigorously investigating and prosecuting those members of the Colombian Armed Forces, of whatever rank, who have been credibly alleged to have committed gross violations of human rights, including extra-judicial killings, or to have aided or abetted paramilitary organizations, and is promptly punishing those members of the Colombian Armed Forces found to have committed such violations of human rights or to have aided or abetted paramilitary organizations.

(C) The Colombian Armed Forces have made substantial progress in cooperating with civilian prosecutors and judicial authorities in such cases (including providing requested information, such as the identity of persons suspended from the Armed Forces and the nature and cause of the suspension, and access to witnesses, relevant military documents, and other requested information).

(D) The Colombian Armed Forces have made substantial progress in severing links (including denying access to military intelligence, vehicles, and other equipment or supplies, and ceasing other forms of active or tacit cooperation) at the command, battalion, and brigade levels, with paramilitary organizations, especially in regions where these organizations have a significant presence.

(E) The Colombian Government is dismantling paramilitary leadership and financial networks by arresting commanders and financial backers, especially in regions where these networks have a significant presence.

(F) The Colombian Government is taking effective steps to ensure that the Colombian Armed Forces are not violating the land and property rights of Colombia's indigenous communities.

(3) The balance of such funds may be obligated after July 31, 2007, if the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees, after such date, that the Colombian Armed Forces are continuing to meet the conditions contained in paragraph (2) and are conducting vigorous operations to restore government authority and respect for human rights in areas under the effective control of paramilitary and guerrilla organizations.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Funds made available by this Act for the Colombian Armed Forces shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) CONSULTATIVE PROCESS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until September 30, 2008, the Secretary of State shall consult with internationally recognized human rights organizations regarding progress in meeting the conditions contained in subsection (a).

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) AIDED OR ABETTED.—The term “aided or abetted” means to provide any support to paramilitary groups, including taking actions which allow, facilitate, or otherwise foster the activities of such groups.

(2) PARAMILITARY GROUPS.—The term “paramilitary groups” means illegal self-defense groups and illegal security cooperatives.

#### ILLEGAL ARMED GROUP

SEC. 557. (a) DENIAL OF VISAS TO SUPPORTERS OF COLOMBIAN ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS.—Subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall not issue a visa to any alien who the Secretary determines, based on credible evidence—

(1) has willfully provided any support to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), the National Liberation Army (ELN), or the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), including taking actions or failing to take actions which allow, facilitate, or otherwise foster the activities of such groups; or

(2) has committed, ordered, incited, assisted, or otherwise participated in the commission of gross violations of human rights, including extra-judicial killings, in Colombia.

(b) WAIVER.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees, on a case-by-case basis, that the issuance of a visa to the alien is necessary to support the peace process in Colombia or for urgent humanitarian reasons.

#### PROHIBITION ON ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

SEC. 558. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to provide equipment, technical support, consulting services, or any other form of assistance to the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation.

#### WEST BANK AND GAZA PROGRAM

SEC. 559. (a) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated by this Act for assistance under the West Bank and Gaza program may be made available for the purpose of recognizing or otherwise honoring individuals who commit, or have committed, acts of terrorism.

(b) AUDITS.—

(1) The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall ensure that Federal or non-Federal audits of all contractors and grantees, and significant subcontractors and subgrantees, under the West Bank and Gaza Program, are conducted at least on an annual basis to ensure, among other things, compliance with this section.

(2) Of the funds appropriated by this Act up to \$1,000,000 may be used by the Office of the Inspector General of the United States Agency for International Development for audits, inspections, and other activities in furtherance of the requirements of this subsection.

(c) The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit and an investigation of the treatment, handling, and uses of all funds for the bilateral West Bank and Gaza Program in fiscal year 2006 under the heading “Economic Support Fund”. The audit shall address—

(1) the extent to which such Program complies with the requirements of subsection (a), and

(2) an examination of all programs, projects, and activities carried out under such Program, including both obligations and expenditures.

(d) Not later than 180 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations updating the report contained in section 2106 of chapter 2 of title II of Public Law 109-13.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND

SEC. 560. (a) LIMITATIONS ON AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION.—Of the amounts made available under “International Organizations and Programs” and “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund” for fiscal year 2007, \$34,000,000 shall be made available for the United Nations Population Fund (hereafter in this section referred to as the “UNFPA”): *Provided*, That of this amount, not less than \$22,275,000 shall be derived from funds appropriated under the heading “International Organizations and Programs”.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated under the heading “International Organizations and Programs” in this Act that are available for UNFPA, that are not made available for UNFPA because of the operation of any provision of law, shall be transferred to “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund” and shall be made available for family planning, maternal, and reproductive health activities, subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

(c) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS IN CHINA.—None of the funds made available under “International Organizations and Programs” may be made available for the UNFPA for a country program in the People’s Republic of China.

(d) CONDITIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts made available under “International Organizations and Programs” for fiscal year 2007 for the UNFPA may not be made available to UNFPA unless—

(1) the UNFPA maintains amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section in an account separate from other accounts of the UNFPA;

(2) the UNFPA does not commingle amounts made available to the UNFPA under this section with other sums; and

(3) the UNFPA does not fund abortions.

#### WAR CRIMINALS

SEC. 561. (a)(1) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act may be made available for assistance, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States executive directors to the international financial institutions to vote against any new project involving the extension by such institutions of any financial or technical assistance, to any country, entity, or municipality whose competent authorities have failed, as determined by the Secretary of State, to take necessary and significant steps to implement its international legal obligations to apprehend and transfer to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (the “Tribunal”) all persons in their territory who have been indicted by the Tribunal and to otherwise cooperate with the Tribunal.

(2) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to humanitarian assistance or assistance for democratization.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) shall apply unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the competent authorities of such country, entity, or municipality are—

(1) cooperating with the Tribunal, including access for investigators to archives and witnesses, the provision of documents, and

the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension; and

(2) are acting consistently with the Dayton Accords.

(c) Not less than 10 days before any vote in an international financial institution regarding the extension of any new project involving financial or technical assistance or grants to any country or entity described in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations a written justification for the proposed assistance, including an explanation of the United States position regarding any such vote, as well as a description of the location of the proposed assistance by municipality, its purpose, and its intended beneficiaries.

(d) In carrying out this section, the Secretary of State, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with representatives of human rights organizations and all government agencies with relevant information to help prevent indicted war criminals from benefiting from any financial or technical assistance or grants provided to any country or entity described in subsection (a).

(e) The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) with respect to projects within a country, entity, or municipality upon a written determination to the Committees on Appropriations that such assistance directly supports the implementation of the Dayton Accords.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—As used in this section:

(1) COUNTRY.—The term “country” means Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia.

(2) ENTITY.—The term “entity” refers to the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and the Republika Srpska.

(3) MUNICIPALITY.—The term “municipality” means a city, town or other subdivision within a country or entity as defined herein.

(4) DAYTON ACCORDS.—The term “Dayton Accords” means the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, together with annexes relating thereto, done at Dayton, November 10 through 16, 1995.

#### USER FEES

SEC. 562. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) and the International Monetary Fund to oppose any loan, grant, strategy or policy of these institutions that would require user fees or service charges on poor people for primary education or primary healthcare, including prevention and treatment efforts for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, and infant, child, and maternal well-being, in connection with the institutions’ financing programs.

#### FUNDING FOR SERBIA

SEC. 563. (a) Funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the central Government of Serbia after May 31, 2007, if the President has made the determination and certification contained in subsection (c).

(b) After May 31, 2007, the Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive directors to the international financial institutions to support loans and assistance to the Government of Serbia and Montenegro subject to the conditions in subsection (c): *Provided*, That section 576 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1997, as amended, shall not apply to the provision

of loans and assistance to the Government of Serbia and Montenegro through international financial institutions.

(c) The determination and certification referred to in subsection (a) is a determination by the President and a certification to the Committees on Appropriations that the Government of Serbia and Montenegro is—

(1) cooperating with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia including access for investigators, the provision of documents, and the surrender and transfer of indictees or assistance in their apprehension, including Ratko Mladic;

(2) taking steps that are consistent with the Dayton Accords to end Serbian financial, political, security and other support which has served to maintain separate Republika Srpska institutions; and

(3) taking steps to implement policies which reflect a respect for minority rights and the rule of law.

(d) This section shall not apply to Montenegro, Kosovo, humanitarian assistance or assistance to promote democracy.

#### COMMUNITY-BASED POLICE ASSISTANCE

SEC. 564. (a) **AUTHORITY.**—Funds made available by this Act to carry out the provisions of chapter 1 of part I and chapter 4 of part II of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, may be used, notwithstanding section 660 of that Act, to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of civilian police authority through training and technical assistance in human rights, the rule of law, strategic planning, and through assistance to foster civilian police roles that support democratic governance including assistance for programs to prevent conflict, respond to disasters, address gender-based violence, and foster improved police relations with the communities they serve.

(b) **NOTIFICATION.**—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall be subject to prior consultation with, and the regular notification procedures of, the Committees on Appropriations.

#### SPECIAL DEBT RELIEF FOR THE POOREST

SEC. 565. (a) **AUTHORITY TO REDUCE DEBT.**—The President may reduce amounts owed to the United States (or any agency of the United States) by an eligible country as a result of—

(1) guarantees issued under sections 221 and 222 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961;

(2) credits extended or guarantees issued under the Arms Export Control Act; or

(3) any obligation or portion of such obligation, to pay for purchases of United States agricultural commodities guaranteed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to section 5(f) of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act of June 29, 1948, as amended, section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-808), or section 202 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978, as amended (Public Law 95-501).

#### (b) LIMITATIONS.—

(1) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only to implement multilateral official debt relief and referendum agreements, commonly referred to as “Paris Club Agreed Minutes”.

(2) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only in such amounts or to such extent as is provided in advance by appropriations Acts.

(3) The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to countries with heavy debt burdens that are eligible to borrow from the International Development Association, but not from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, commonly referred to as “IDA-only” countries.

(c) **CONDITIONS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised only with respect to a country whose government—

(1) does not have an excessive level of military expenditures;

(2) has not repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism;

(3) is not failing to cooperate on international narcotics control matters;

(4) (including its military or other security forces) does not engage in a consistent pattern of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights; and

(5) is not ineligible for assistance because of the application of section 527 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995.

(d) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

(e) **CERTAIN PROHIBITIONS INAPPLICABLE.**—A reduction of debt pursuant to subsection (a) shall not be considered assistance for the purposes of any provision of law limiting assistance to a country. The authority provided by subsection (a) may be exercised notwithstanding section 620(r) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 or section 321 of the International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Chairman, I raise a point of order against section 565(a)(3) because it violates rule XXI, clause 2, which prohibits legislative language in a general appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order against this language requested by the administration.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is conceded and sustained. That portion of the bill is therefore stricken.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 127, line 24 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 127, line 24 is as follows:

#### AUTHORITY TO ENGAGE IN DEBT BUYBACKS OR SALES

SEC. 566. (a) **LOANS ELIGIBLE FOR SALE, REDUCTION, OR CANCELLATION.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO SELL, REDUCE, OR CANCEL CERTAIN LOANS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President may, in accordance with this section, sell to any eligible purchaser any concessional loan or portion thereof made before January 1, 1995, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, to the government of any eligible country as defined in section 702(6) of that Act or on receipt of payment from an eligible purchaser, reduce or cancel such loan or portion thereof, only for the purpose of facilitating—

(A) debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps; or

(B) a debt buyback by an eligible country of its own qualified debt, only if the eligible country uses an additional amount of the local currency of the eligible country, equal to not less than 40 percent of the price paid for such debt by such eligible country, or the difference between the price paid for such

debt and the face value of such debt, to support activities that link conservation and sustainable use of natural resources with local community development, and child survival and other child development, in a manner consistent with sections 707 through 710 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, if the sale, reduction, or cancellation would not contravene any term or condition of any prior agreement relating to such loan.

(2) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the President shall, in accordance with this section, establish the terms and conditions under which loans may be sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section.

(3) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Facility, as defined in section 702(8) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, shall notify the administrator of the agency primarily responsible for administering part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 of purchasers that the President has determined to be eligible, and shall direct such agency to carry out the sale, reduction, or cancellation of a loan pursuant to this section. Such agency shall make adjustment in its accounts to reflect the sale, reduction, or cancellation.

(4) **LIMITATION.**—The authorities of this subsection shall be available only to the extent that appropriations for the cost of the modification, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, are made in advance.

(b) **DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.**—The proceeds from the sale, reduction, or cancellation of any loan sold, reduced, or canceled pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the United States Government account or accounts established for the repayment of such loan.

(c) **ELIGIBLE PURCHASERS.**—A loan may be sold pursuant to subsection (a)(1)(A) only to a purchaser who presents plans satisfactory to the President for using the loan for the purpose of engaging in debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(d) **DEBTOR CONSULTATIONS.**—Before the sale to any eligible purchaser, or any reduction or cancellation pursuant to this section, of any loan made to an eligible country, the President should consult with the country concerning the amount of loans to be sold, reduced, or canceled and their uses for debt-for-equity swaps, debt-for-development swaps, or debt-for-nature swaps.

(e) **AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.**—The authority provided by subsection (a) may be used only with regard to funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Debt Restructuring”.

#### BASIC EDUCATION

SEC. 567. Of the funds appropriated by title II of this Act, not less than \$550,000,000 shall be made available for basic education.

#### RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS

SEC. 568. Of the funds appropriated under the heading “Economic Support Fund”, not less than \$15,000,000 should be made available to support reconciliation programs and activities which bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds from areas of civil conflict and war.

#### SUDAN

SEC. 569. (a) **LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.**—Subject to subsection (b):

(1) Notwithstanding section 501(a) of the International Malaria Control Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-570) or any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for assistance for the Government of Sudan.

(2) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be made available for the cost, as

defined in section 502, of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of modifying loans and loan guarantees held by the Government of Sudan, including the cost of selling, reducing, or canceling amounts owed to the United States, and modifying concessional loans, guarantees, and credit agreements.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of State determines and certifies to the Committees on Appropriations that—

(1) the Government of Sudan has taken significant steps to disarm and disband government-supported militia groups in the Darfur region;

(2) the Government of Sudan and all government-supported militia groups are honoring their ceasefire commitments made in the Darfur Peace Agreement; and

(3) the Government of Sudan is allowing unimpeded access to Darfur to humanitarian aid organizations, the human rights investigation and humanitarian teams of the United Nations, including protection officers, and an international monitoring team that is based in Darfur and that has the support of the United States.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of subsection (b) shall not apply to—

(1) humanitarian assistance;

(2) assistance for Darfur and for areas outside the control of the Government of Sudan; and

(3) assistance to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement or the Darfur Peace Agreement.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this Act and section 501 of Public Law 106-570, the terms “Government of Sudan”, “areas outside of control of the Government of Sudan”, and “area in Sudan outside of control of the Government of Sudan” shall have the same meaning and application as was the case immediately prior to June 5, 2004, and, Southern Kordofan/Nuba Mountains State, Blue Nile State and Abyei shall be deemed “areas outside of control of the Government of Sudan”.

#### PEACE CORPS PERSONAL SERVICES CONTRACTORS SEPARATION PAY

SEC. 570. (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund for the Peace Corps to provide separation pay for host country resident personal services contractors of the Peace Corps.

(b) FUNDING.—The Director of the Peace Corps may deposit in such fund—

(1) amounts previously obligated and not canceled for separation pay of host country resident personal services contractors of the Peace Corps; and

(2) amounts obligated for fiscal years after 2006 for the current and future costs of separation pay for host country resident personal services contractors of the Peace Corps.

(c) AVAILABILITY.—Beginning in fiscal year 2007 and thereafter, amounts in the fund are available without fiscal year limitation for severance, retirement, or other separation payments to host country resident personal services contractors of the Peace Corps in countries where such pay is legally authorized.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 127, line 5 through line 24 is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order against that lan-

guage dealing with separation pay for the Peace Corps.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. It is therefore sustained, and section 570 of the bill is stricken.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 136, line 5 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 136, line 5 is as follows:

#### EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES FOR CENTRAL AND SOUTH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES

SEC. 571. Notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)), during fiscal year 2007, funds available to the Department of Defense may be expended for crating, packing, handling, and transportation of excess defense articles transferred under the authority of section 516 of such Act to Albania, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Former Yugoslavian Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, India, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Pakistan, Romania, Slovakia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Ukraine.

#### CUBA

SEC. 572. None of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement” may be made available for assistance to the Government of Cuba.

#### GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

SEC. 573. Programs funded under titles II and III of this Act that provide training for foreign police, judicial, and military officials, shall include, where appropriate, programs and activities that address gender-based violence.

#### LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN GOVERN- MENTS THAT ARE PARTIES TO THE INTER- NATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

SEC. 574. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act in title II under the heading “Economic Support Fund” may be used to provide assistance to the government of a country that is a party to the International Criminal Court and has not entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International Criminal Court from proceeding against United States personnel present in such country.

(b) The President may, with prior notice to Congress, waive the prohibition of subsection (a) with respect to a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (“NATO”) member country, a major non-NATO ally (including Australia, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Argentina, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand), Taiwan, or such other country as he may determine if he determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that it is important to the national interests of the United States to waive such prohibition.

(c) The President may, with prior notice to Congress, waive the prohibition of subsection (a) with respect to a particular country if he determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that such country has entered into an agreement with the United States pursuant to Article 98 of the Rome Statute preventing the International

Criminal Court from proceeding against United States personnel present in such country.

(d) The prohibition of this section shall not apply to countries otherwise eligible for assistance under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003, notwithstanding section 606(a)(2)(B) of such Act.

#### TIBET

SEC. 575. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury should instruct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to support projects in Tibet if such projects do not provide incentives for the migration and settlement of non-Tibetans into Tibet or facilitate the transfer of ownership of Tibetan land and natural resources to non-Tibetans; are based on a thorough needs-assessment; foster self-sufficiency of the Tibetan people and respect Tibetan culture and traditions; and are subject to effective monitoring.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, not less than \$4,000,000 of the funds appropriated by this Act under the heading “Economic Support Fund” should be made available to nongovernmental organizations to support activities which preserve cultural traditions and promote sustainable development and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibetan Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, and not less than \$250,000 should be made available to the National Endowment for Democracy for human rights and democracy programs relating to Tibet.

#### WESTERN HEMISPHERE

SEC. 576. (a) Of the funds appropriated by this Act under the headings “Child Survival and Health Programs Fund” and “Development Assistance”, not less than the amount of funds initially allocated pursuant to section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2006 should be made available for El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Honduras.

(b) In addition to the amounts requested under the heading “Economic Support Fund” for assistance for Nicaragua and Guatemala in fiscal year 2007, not less than \$1,500,000 should be made available for electoral assistance, media and civil society programs, and activities to combat corruption and strengthen democracy in Nicaragua, and not less than \$1,500,000 should be made available for programs and activities to combat organized crime, crimes of violence specifically targeting women, and corruption in Guatemala.

(c) Funds made available pursuant to subsection (b) shall be subject to prior consultation with the Committees on Appropriations.

(d) Of the funds appropriated in title II of this Act, not less than the amount of funds initially allocated pursuant to section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for fiscal year 2006 in the aggregate for countries of the Western Hemisphere should be made available for such purposes in this bill.

#### UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 577. (a) AUTHORITY.—Up to \$81,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act to carry out the provisions of part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, may be used by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to hire and employ individuals in the United States and overseas on a limited appointment basis pursuant to the authority of sections 308 and 309 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980.

(b) RESTRICTIONS.—

(1) The number of individuals hired in any fiscal year pursuant to the authority contained in subsection (a) may not exceed 175.

(2) The authority to hire individuals contained in subsection (a) shall expire on September 30, 2008.

(c) **CONDITIONS.**—The authority of subsection (a) may only be used to the extent that an equivalent number of positions that are filled by personal services contractors or other nondirect-hire employees of USAID, who are compensated with funds appropriated to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, are eliminated.

(d) **PRIORITY SECTORS.**—In exercising the authority of this section, primary emphasis shall be placed on enabling USAID to meet personnel positions in technical skill areas currently encumbered by contractor or other nondirect-hire personnel.

(e) **CONSULTATIONS.**—The USAID Administrator shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations at least on a quarterly basis concerning the implementation of this section.

(f) **PROGRAM ACCOUNT CHARGED.**—The account charged for the cost of an individual hired and employed under the authority of this section shall be the account to which such individual’s responsibilities primarily relate. Funds made available to carry out this section may be transferred to and merged and consolidated with funds appropriated for “Operating Expenses of the United States Agency for International Development”.

(g) **MANAGEMENT REFORM PILOT.**—Of the funds made available in subsection (a), USAID may use, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, up to \$10,000,000 to fund overseas support costs of members of the Foreign Service with a Foreign Service rank of four or below: *Provided*, That such authority is only used to reduce USAID’s reliance on overseas personal services contractors or other nondirect-hire employees compensated with funds appropriated to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”.

(h) **DISASTER SURGE CAPACITY.**—Funds appropriated by this Act to carry out part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, including funds appropriated under the heading “Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States”, may be used, in addition to funds otherwise available for such purposes, for the cost (including the support costs) of individuals detailed to or employed by the United States Agency for International Development whose primary responsibility is to carry out programs in response to natural disasters.

#### RESCISSIONS

SEC. 578. (a) Of the funds provided in title IV of Public Law 109-102, under the heading “Funds Appropriated to the President, International Financial Institutions, Contribution to the International Development Association”, \$188,100,000 is hereby rescinded.

(b) Of the funds appropriated in Public Law 109-102 under the heading “Economic Support Fund” that are available for assistance and under such heading in prior Acts making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs, \$200,000,000 are hereby rescinded: *Provided*, That such amount shall be derived only from funds not yet expended for cash transfer assistance.

#### OPIC TRANSFER AUTHORITY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 579. Whenever the President determines that it is in furtherance of the pur-

poses of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, up to a total of \$30,000,000 of the funds appropriated for programs in Iraq under title II of this Act may be transferred to and merged with funds appropriated by this Act for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation Program Account, to be subject to the terms and conditions of that account: *Provided*, That such funds shall not be available for administrative expenses of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation: *Provided further*, That funds specially designated by this Act shall not be transferred pursuant to this section: *Provided further*, That the exercise of such authority shall be subject to the regular notification procedures of the Committees on Appropriations.

#### POINT OF ORDER

Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order that the language on page 135, line 17 through page 136, line 5 is not in order because it violates clause 2 of rule XXI which prohibits legislation in an appropriations bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order against this legislation, strongly desired by the administration regarding OPIC and Iraq.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman concedes the point of order. It is therefore sustained, and that portion of the bill is stricken.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin by thanking the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY) for all of their hard work on this bill. I deeply appreciate their concern and their attention and responsiveness to my concerns about the need for U.S. assistance to Haiti.

I had planned early on to offer an amendment that would have added \$20 million for Haiti in fiscal year 2007 in order to restore the funds that were cut from the supplemental appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006. However, I decided not to offer this amendment because I sincerely believe that the chairman and the ranking member have made a tremendous effort to protect funding for Haiti as much as possible in both the supplemental appropriations bill and the bill before us today.

Mr. Chairman, I have paid attention to Haiti, this very small, poor country in our hemisphere, because I think they have been the stepchild of foreign aid and foreign consideration by our own government and other governments in this hemisphere.

The people of Haiti have suffered a lot. The Republic of Haiti held elections on February 7, 2006, and many Haitians walked miles on election day to reach a polling station and waited for hours in line to exercise their right to vote. An overwhelming 2.2 million Haitians, more than 60 percent of registered voters, participated in these elections and demonstrated their com-

mitment to democracy. Rene Preval was declared the winner of the presidential election after receiving over 51 percent of the vote in a crowded field of candidates.

Now, the challenges facing President Preval and the newly elected government are enormous. The people of Haiti have suffered tremendously in past years as a result of this poverty, political violence and natural disaster, and the newly elected government will need the support and assistance of the United States to ensure national reconciliation and sustainable development and to improve the lives of the Haitian people.

So I come today not only to congratulate and thank my friends and my colleagues, but to say that we have an opportunity to really reach out and help this small, poor country, a country where we have sided with dictators in the past, Papa Doc and Baby Doc and others who kept their foot on the necks of the poor, who sided with the elite and who have sided with outside interests to control the economics of Haiti. They have driven this country into the ground.

My greatest desire, I would say to Ranking Member LOWEY, is that they will get a water system. They don’t have potable water in Haiti. My greatest desire is that we will have education for the kids and health centers. My greatest desire is that we will support a government with a justice system, with trained judges and a supreme court and courts that will be able to deal with the problems of violence and crime, et cetera. This will help so much.

I think what you have done here is sent a message to other potential funding sources. You are saying to IMF and to the World Bank and others that we really do care and we really do want to lend a hand and that we really believe in the possibilities for Haiti. I want to thank you.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentlewoman for her commitment for so many years to Haiti, and I certainly share her views and that commitment. I do hope with the leadership of Haiti that the people, the families, especially the children, can have the opportunities that all deserve. I look forward to continuing to work with you, with the chairman, to ensure that the United States is a strong partner, and working together we can reach the goals which you have expressed so eloquently.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.  
The Clerk read as follows:

#### LIMITATION ON FUNDS RELATING TO ATTENDANCE OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES AT CONFERENCES OCCURRING OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

SEC. 580. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of agencies or departments of the United States Government who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference occurring outside the United States, unless the Secretary of State

determines that such attendance is in the national interest: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section the term "international conference" shall mean a conference attended by representatives of the United States Government and representatives of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT REFUSE TO EXTRADITE TO THE UNITED STATES ANY INDIVIDUAL ACCUSED IN THE UNITED STATES OF KILLING A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

SEC. 581. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Department of State may be used to provide assistance to the central government of a country which has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted in the United States for killing a law enforcement officer, as specified in a United States extradition request, unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations in writing that the application of the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. MCHENRY

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 14 offered by Mr. MCHENRY:

Page 137, line 11, strike " , unless" and all that follows through "United States" on line 15.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to commend Chairman KOLBE for his dedication and steadfast leadership here in the United States House of Representatives, and in particular his leadership on this very important appropriations subcommittee. Chairman, you are going to be sorely missed here in Congress, but we know that you are going to continue to fight the good fight for the right issues and the right values going forward. Thank you for your service to your constituents and your Nation.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to speak today and I offer an amendment to this end to speak to a growing problem in our Nation where criminals who commit violent crimes, including murdering law enforcement officers, these criminals are illegal immigrants, some of them. Some are immigrants. These folks sometimes flee the Nation and they flee to nations that refuse to extradite them back to the United States of America so they can be dealt with in our justice system, and those nations have been refusing to extradite these criminals because of our tough laws on criminals, including life imprisonment.

There is language in this bill that addresses these concerns, but there is one

big problem: it gives the State Department the power to issue waivers to foreign countries which allow these countries to continue receiving taxpayer funding even if they refuse to extradite these criminals to the United States.

My amendment strikes the State Department's ability to issue waivers to foreign countries that refuse to extradite cop killers so they will stand trial here in the United States where their crime was committed or allegedly committed.

I offered the original amendment last year with Congressman BEAUPREZ of Colorado without this waiver provision. It passed by a vote of 327-98 on this House floor. The amendment would return section 581 to its original intent: no funds should go to a foreign country refusing to extradite to the United States any individual accused in the United States of killing a law enforcement officer.

In 2002, Mr. Chairman, a convicted felon who had been deported three times allegedly shot and killed a Los Angeles County sheriff following a routine traffic stop before fleeing to Mexico, where he remains today. That police officer was murdered, and that criminal, that man accused, is free today in Mexico.

The U.S. should not be forced to plea bargain with other countries in order to try criminals, especially cop killers, in our courts. As a good neighbor and a country built on respect for law, Mexico should fully understand and comply with their obligations to return cop killers to the United States to stand trial. Killing a police officer is one of the most egregious crimes, and we should have the right to seek justice for the families of the slain officers.

Mr. Chairman, when countries do not extradite violent criminals, it actually creates a perverse and twisted incentive to even commit greater violent crimes here and run back to their countries. The more violent the crime, the tougher the sentence here in the United States, which is right, that is good; and the tougher the sentence, the less likely they are going to be extradited. That is a very perverse and twisted incentive for violent crimes.

So the U.S. should not be obliged to give foreign aid to these countries refusing to extradite these violent criminals back to the United States where they justly should be given the trial they deserve, and foreign aid money should not go to these countries that will not abide by reasonable laws that we have on the books.

I ask my colleagues to vote for this amendment. It is a commonsense amendment that puts teeth back into the original legislation and will put pressure on countries who gladly take our money while protecting the most vile criminals from prosecution.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition, though I do not intend to oppose this.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Arizona may control the time in opposition and is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, as the gentleman from North Carolina has explained, his amendment seeks to strike the waiver provision that we have in section 581 of this bill. That section limits the availability, as he has described, of assistance to foreign countries that refuse to extradite to the United States any individual accused in the United States of killing a law enforcement officer. Certainly, as he has said, we want to pursue to the farthest ends of this Earth anybody that is accused of killing a law enforcement officer here in the United States.

The provision does also include authority for the Secretary to provide assistance if she certifies to the Committee on Appropriations that the application of the restriction to a country or countries is contrary to the national interests of the United States.

Now, I acknowledge that that language was not in the bill when we passed it last year. It was added in conference. So what we brought to the floor this year is exactly the language that was enacted into law last year, but the provision that he seeks to strike was language that was not included in the House-passed bill last year.

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And given that understanding, that what his amendment would do is to simply return the language in this bill to that that we passed on the floor of the House last year, given that understanding, I am prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND BUDGET AND HIRING CEILINGS

SEC. 582. The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to use the voice of the United States to ensure that any loan, project, agreement, memorandum, instrument, plan or other program of the International Monetary Fund does not penalize countries for increased government spending on healthcare or education by exempting such increases from national budget caps or restraints, hiring or wage bill ceilings or other limits imposed by the International Monetary Fund.

GOVERNMENTS THAT HAVE FAILED TO PERMIT CERTAIN EXTRADITIONS

SEC. 583. None of the funds made available in this Act for the Department of State, other than funds provided under the heading "International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement", may be used to provide assistance to the central government of a

country with which the United States has an extradition treaty and which government has notified the Department of State of its refusal to extradite to the United States any individual indicted for a criminal offense for which the maximum penalty is life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, unless the Secretary of State certifies to the Committees on Appropriations in writing that the application of this restriction to a country or countries is contrary to the national interest of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MR. DEAL OF GEORGIA

Mr. DEAL of GEORGIA. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 13 offered by Mr. DEAL of Georgia:

Page 138, beginning on line 12, strike "indicted for" and insert "charged with".

Page 138 line 14, strike ", unless" and all that follows through "United States" on line 18.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment is similar to the one we have just discussed that Mr. MCHENRY was talking about, except that it is broader in the context of dealing with not just those who would kill cops, but those who would kill other citizens in our country, who would rape our children and our women, who would sell and deal in distributing major drugs in our country, in other words major criminals who commit these crimes within our borders and then flee back across the border.

Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that this is similar also in that what the chairman has done, and I commend him for this, is that he has put into the base bill the language that was adopted in the conference committee last year.

As in the similar situation previously, it contains a waiver provision for the Secretary of State to waive the provisions for a country that refuses to extradite under the terms of this language.

The only other exception from that variation is that it uses the words that an individual must be indicted. The language we have used, and the language that is consistent in most extradition treaties is charged.

There is a legal difference between the two. My amendment would change the language back to the way it was when it passed the House last year, to an individual who is charged rather than having to be indicted, and then strikes the language that allows the State Department to waive the provisions of this part of the Act.

Now, I believe the chairman probably is going to receive this favorably, and I

would thank him in advance for that. But I would say to him that I had a second amendment that I will not offer, but I would call it to his attention and ask that he consider the merits of it, because it deals with some more of the technicalities of extraditions.

It deals with a country that would, rather than dealing with a specific individual extradition, just simply issues a broad statement that we will not extradite anyone if they face punishment of 20 years or 25 years.

And the language that we have is tailored to individuals, not blanket-type waivers. The other part is, that if they simply do not respond to an extradition request, we think those are technical areas that ought to be examined. I do commend the chairman not only for his willingness to insert and agree to this kind of language, but also for his long service in the interest in this year.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the chairman at this time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, as he has explained what his amendment would do, and as we did with the previous amendment offered by the gentleman from Carolina we would return this particular provision back to the same as the House adopted last year.

And with that understanding, I am certainly willing to accept this. The gentleman has also said that he will not offer the other amendment which does expand the authorities. He has asked us to consider that. We certainly can consider that in the conference committee.

But, as long as we are returning this to the provisions added last year, I would certainly ask that we leave it as it was last year, and not expand the authority either here on the floor.

With that understanding, I accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. DEAL of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, reclaiming my time.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for that. I would say in conclusion that I hope that the State Department will deal in better faith in dealing with issues such as waivers. I know the chairman and others in the conference are going to be under extreme pressure from the State Department to reinsert waiver language.

But I would say when we give the State Department discretion in the nature of a waiver, they owe it to this Congress, out of respect for what we think is important about extraditing people who have committed the most heinous crimes against our citizens, and for whom those countries are receiving taxpayer dollars and assistance, to do more than they did last year in a one-sentence waiver that made no distinction between those countries that were trying and those countries that were not.

I thank again the chairman. I urge him to stand firm on this issue.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. DEAL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill through page 146, line 21 be considered as read, printed in the RECORD and open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

The text of the remainder of the bill through page 146, line 21 is as follows:

REPORTING REQUIREMENT

SEC. 584. The Secretary of State shall provide the Committees on Appropriations, not later than April 1, 2007, and for each fiscal quarter, a report in writing on the uses of funds made available under the headings "Foreign Military Financing Program", "International Military Education and Training", and "Peacekeeping Operations": *Provided*, That such report shall include a description of the obligation and expenditure of funds, and the specific country in receipt of, and the use or purpose of the assistance provided by such funds.

ASSISTANCE FOR DEMOBILIZATION AND DISARMAMENT OF FORMER IRREGULAR COMBATANTS IN COLOMBIA

SEC. 585. (a) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Of the funds appropriated in this Act, up to \$20,000,000 may be made available in fiscal year 2007 for assistance for the demobilization and disarmament of former members of foreign terrorist organizations (FTOs) in Colombia, specifically the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC), the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN), if the Secretary of State makes a certification described in subsection (b) to the appropriate congressional committees prior to the initial obligation of amounts for such assistance for the fiscal year involved.

(b) CERTIFICATION.—A certification described in this subsection is a certification that—

(1) assistance for the fiscal year will be provided only for individuals who have: (A) verifiably renounced and terminated any affiliation or involvement with FTOs or other illegal armed groups; and (B) are meeting all the requirements of the Colombia Demobilization Program, including having disclosed their involvement in past crimes and their knowledge of the FTO's structure, financing sources, illegal assets, and the location of kidnapping victims and bodies of the disappeared;

(2) the Government of Colombia is providing full cooperation to the Government of the United States to extradite the leaders and members of the FTOs who have been indicted in the United States for murder, kidnapping, narcotics trafficking, and other violations of United States law;

(3) the Government of Colombia is implementing a concrete and workable framework for dismantling the organizational structures of foreign terrorist organizations; and

(4) funds shall not be made available as cash payments to individuals and are available only for activities under the following categories: verification, reintegration (including training and education), vetting, recovery of assets for reparations for victims, and investigations and prosecutions.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a terrorist organization under section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF TRADE CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT

SEC. 586. The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) shall create within USAID a new office of Trade Capacity Enhancement and designate a Director of that office: *Provided*, That this office shall be responsible for USAID’s trade capacity building programs, coordinating the implementation of all programs developed by the State Department for trade capacity building and coordinating government-wide trade capacity building efforts of United States agencies: *Provided further*, That this office shall be responsible for ensuring that country strategic plans, as appropriate, include a trade capacity enhancement strategic goal and monitor the implementation plan for achieving this goal.

ENHANCING WOMEN’S ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

SEC. 587. (a) SUPPORT FOR WOMEN’S SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.

(1) IN GENERAL.—When carrying out enterprise development programs with funds appropriated in “Development Assistance”, “Economic Support Funds”, or otherwise made available in the Act for “Development Assistance”, the Director of Foreign Assistance shall ensure that, where appropriate, such programs, projects, and activities meet the requirements of paragraph (2) of this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

(A) In coordination with developing country governments and interested individuals and organizations, create or enhance laws, regulations, enforcement, and other practices that promote access to banking and financial services for women-owned small- and medium-sized enterprises, and eliminate or reduce regulatory barriers that may exist in this regard.

(B) Promote access to information and communication technologies (ICT) with training in ICT for women-owned small- and medium-sized enterprises.

(C) Provide training, through local associations of women-owned enterprises in record keeping, financial and personnel management, international trade, business planning, marketing, policy advocacy, and other relevant areas.

(D) Provide resources to establish and enhance local, national, and international networks and associations of women-owned small- and medium-sized enterprises.

(E) Provide incentives for nongovernmental organizations and regulated financial intermediaries to develop products, services, and marketing and outreach strategies specifically designed to facilitate and promote women’s participation in small and medium-sized business development programs by addressing women’s assets, needs, and the barriers they face to participation in enterprise and financial services.

(F) Seek to award contracts to qualified indigenous women-owned small and medium-sized enterprises, including for post-conflict reconstruction and to facilitate employment of indigenous women, including during post-

conflict reconstruction in jobs not traditionally undertaken by women.

(b) TRADE BENEFITS FOR WOMEN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.—The enterprise development and trade capacity promotion programs administered by the Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development shall incorporate the following objectives:

(1) Provide training and education to women’s civil society, including those organizations representing poor women, and to women-owned enterprises and associations of such enterprises, on how to respond to economic opportunities created by trade preference programs, trade agreements, or other policies creating market access, including training on United States market access requirements and procedures.

(2) Provide capacity building for women entrepreneurs, including microentrepreneurs, on production strategies, quality standards, formation of cooperatives, market research, and market development.

(3) Provide capacity building to women, including poor women, to promote diversification of products and value-added processing.

(4) Provide training to official government negotiators representing developing countries in order to enhance the ability of such negotiators to formulate trade policy and negotiate agreements that take into account the needs and priorities of a country’s poor, including poor women.

(5) Provide training to local women’s groups in developing countries in order to enhance their ability to collect information and data, formulate proposals, and inform and impact official government negotiators representing their country in international trade negotiations of the needs and priorities of a country’s poor, including poor women.

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Director of Foreign Assistance shall report to the Committees on Appropriations on the implementation of the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 588. To authorize United States participation in, and appropriations for, the United States contribution to the first replenishment of the resources of the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank Act (22 U.S.C. 283 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 39. FIRST REPLENISHMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF THE ENTERPRISE FOR THE AMERICAS MULTILATERAL INVESTMENT FUND.

“(a) CONTRIBUTION AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury may contribute on behalf of the United States \$150,000,000 to the first replenishment of the resources of the Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund.

“(2) SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATIONS.—The authority provided by paragraph (1) may be exercised only to the extent and in the amounts provided for in advance in appropriations Acts.

“(b) LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the United States contribution authorized by subsection (a), there are authorized to be appropriated not more than \$150,000,000, without fiscal year limitation, for payment by the Secretary of the Treasury.”

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. TERRY

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 12 offered by Mr. TERRY:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON FUNDS

SEC. 5xx. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 2320(a) of title 18, United States Code.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment tries to protect one of America’s greatest assets, and that is its intellectual properties, its creativity that has been trademarked.

Unfortunately, there have been incidents where U.S. tax dollars have been provided to various agencies outside of the borders who have used those taxpayer dollars to solicit the help from organizations or companies that have usurped America’s trademarks or intellectual properties.

This amendment is simple. It ensures that the foreign assistance dollars are not used to support the importation of counterfeit goods and services. This amendment is a modification of a bill of which Mr. TIAHRT and I have authored, which has bipartisan support of 29 of my colleagues.

By the way, I will say that the major impetus of this bill is with the Gallup Organization, partly headquartered in my district, whose pooling is world renowned, but yet its trade name has been usurped for various purposes in parts of the world of which U.S. tax dollars unfortunately have gone to support.

So this is our effort.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. TIAHRT).

Mr. TIAHRT. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for his leadership on this issue. We have the number one economy in the world. And since we took over that position, we have never looked back.

But today, we had better be looking over our shoulder. Other countries are rapidly gaining ground, and part of the problem is in our trade policy.

Mr. Chairman over the last generation, Congress has created barriers to keeping and creating jobs in America. The Economic Competitive Caucus has listed eight categories of these barriers that restrict the growth in our economy and restrict more American jobs.

One of these categories is securing trade policy, more trade agreements and opening markets to help create jobs. But we must also enforce the trade policy and the trade agreements that we have made, because if we do not, we will lose jobs.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) has identified an unenforced portion of our statutes. His

amendment closes a loophole, and protects the creative talents in America and saves American jobs.

We must protect against infringement of American ideas to protect these jobs and we do that by enforcing our trade agreements. This amendment will do just that. Please support the gentleman from Nebraska's amendment.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona, the great chairman.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

This is a longstanding and actually a very complex trademark dispute between Gallup Organization and Gallup International. It has been the subject of legal action in a number of countries, the courts of a number of foreign countries.

USAID says that they are complying with the law, that they are following the law. In fact, Ambassador Tobias recently instructed his staff to take numerous steps to ensure that they are in compliance with the law.

He asked that, first, they develop contracting and procurement procedures to ensure the strict adherence to intellectual property rights be integral when evaluating prospective contractors and grantees.

Second, that they review current contracts and grants in question, which will be terminated if violations are discovered. And, third, for any product or material that is found to bear a counterfeit Gallup trademark, review it for proper disposition under relevant laws and regulations.

Mr. Chairman, they are very much involved in this, and are taking very direct and concrete steps to deal with that. However, having said that, I support certainly the concept that is behind this amendment. I would urge that we accept this.

Mr. TERRY. Reclaiming my time, I want to thank the chairman for those comments and pointing out the steps that have been taken. Those are reassuring. I thank you for accepting the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 8 offered by Mr. MCGOVERN:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE INSTITUTE FOR SECURITY COOPERATION

SEC. 5xx. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for programs at the

Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation located at Fort Benning, Georgia.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, it has been many years since we last debated this issue. In 1999 the Republican-controlled House of Representatives voted to stop funding the U.S. Army School of the Americas. That vote so shook the Department of Defense that the following year, they brought a proposal to the Congress to close the SOA and organize a new school, the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation.

In the past 5 years, we have continued to see the notorious legacy of the School of the Americas live on. To this day, human rights violation and criminal acts continue to be committed by its graduates. But what about the Western Hemisphere Institute itself?

While it is still in its early years, already we have seen the Institute welcome to its courses well known, well documented human rights violators. This has happened with the 2003 admittance of a Salvadorian colonel responsible for the 1983 massacre at Las Hojas. This case, and his name, were cited in the United Nations Truth Commission report in 1993, and even in our own State Department Country Reports.

The Institute accepted and trained in 2002 a major from Bolivia responsible for kidnapping and torture of Waldo Albarracin, who today serves as Bolivia's human rights ombudsman. This is a case that was presented to the OAS Human Rights Commission.

And three Colombian officers under investigation for personal use of counternarcotics funds, and let me add under investigation at the insistence of the United States Justice Department, were admitted to the Institute in 2003.

What possible kind of pre-vetting program could possibly let such notorious figures into its classes? Why are our tax dollars being spent on giving these guys a junket in Georgia? And if the WHINSEC cannot even screen out well known murderers and criminals, what about those who are less well known?

Mr. Chairman, Latin America is already walking away from the WHINSEC. Argentina and Uruguay recently announced they will no longer send any of its military or police to the school.

Enrollment from Latin America has been steadily falling over the past 3 years. In 2003, there were 1,190 students at the WHINSEC. This year there will only be 668. 77 percent of the students come from just five countries, mainly the Andean nations.

But while enrollment has declined by 40 percent, funding for the school has

remained steady or slightly increased. U.S. soldiers are now attending the WHINSEC to fill up the classrooms.

Mr. Chairman, what are we doing here? I will tell you one thing that we are doing, we are sending the wrong signal to Latin America. We are telling them that we will not shut down the school that is anathema to civil society and human rights organizations throughout the hemisphere.

And if you wonder what the old School of the Americas has to do with all of this, well, let me just tell you. Every time someone gets murdered in Latin America today by someone trained at the School of the Americas, their family, friends and colleagues, they remember that the U.S. trained this guy at that notorious school. That school still exists for them.

It is at the same military base, in the same buildings with much of the same curriculum and the same teachers as the old school. Excuse me if they do not get the difference.

If you do not think this is happening, let me go back to the article that I referred to in the earlier debate, in Monday's Boston Globe about the military commander who orchestrated the ambush and murder of U.S.-trained antidrug police, a U.S. trained antidrug police unit in Colombia.

□ 1115

That Colombian commander was trained at the School of the Americas. So we have a U.S.-trained Army officer murdering U.S.-trained antidrug police. It makes no sense. We can let Latin America know that we get at our human rights by stopping some of the funding for this school which remains to this day a powerful symbol of U.S. fixation on the military to the detriment of military rights.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Well, here we go. This is an old debate. It is an old amendment. Times have changed, but for some people things do not change. The school that is being described here, the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, we call it WHINSEC, is a Department of Defense education facility that Congress established in the year 2001. It replaces, as the gentleman has correctly pointed out, it replaces the School of Americas at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Now, WHINSEC provides future civilian as well as military and law enforcement, that is police officers, including U.S. military officers, professional education that helps support our democratic principles in this hemisphere. WHINSEC does that, promotes those democratic values and the respect for human rights and the knowledge and

understanding of U.S. customs and tradition through the time that the officers spend there and through the curriculum that is developed there. The courses build strong relationships between the participating nations, helping to ensure peace and stability throughout the hemisphere.

This is a school that is open. Anyone can visit the campus, tour the building where the courses are taught, sit in classes, talk to the students and faculty. People are invited in as lecturers from outside. A large part of the curriculum in this program is devoted to human rights and to values. It seems to me that if what we really want in this hemisphere is a military in different countries that shares those values that we hold, that are dear to us, that we should be doing more, not less, of this, more training of these people.

Has anybody ever graduated from the School of the Americas in the past that turned out to be bad? Yes, of course. But I can tell you that far more have turned out to be people, honorable officers, who have upheld democracy, upheld democratic values, upheld the civil rights of the citizens in their countries than vice versa.

So what we are doing now with WHINSEC as it is revised and restructured, the curriculum for the program, we are doing a great deal more to help to train officers who share our values and who have a contact, a relationship with U.S. military officers so that when there is a problem that occurs in these countries, somebody that is a colonel in the Pentagon and served at WHINSEC with some colonel in a Latin American country, they can get on the phone and discuss and describe the problems that exist there. These kinds of relationships are important, and they cannot be done if you do not have face-to-face contact, if you do not have time the people spend together getting to know each other and talking about issues and learning about values, and that is the importance of WHINSEC.

This is a program like IMET that I believe in very strongly that ought to be expanded, not a program that we should be talking about cutting.

There is not an example that the gentleman I believe can cite of anybody at WHINSEC who has committed any crimes back in their country. It has two important missions, to teach future leaders and to foster cooperation between our country and those of Latin America. It offers 24 discrete courses. They are from 3 to 49 weeks long, and all are teaching U.S. military doctrine according to U.S. laws and our values. In fact, in every single one of the courses, at least 10 percent of the instruction is devoted directly to democracy and human rights issues. Students come from throughout the Western Hemisphere, even from Canada, as well as the United States; and it is the relationships that are developed there that are so important in the future, in years that pass, that come later when we need to have the contacts with these countries.

So, Mr. Chairman, while I understand the concerns that the gentleman from Massachusetts has expressed, I simply do not believe that the evidence bears it out. I simply do not believe that what this organization is doing is wrong. In fact, it is doing everything that we would want an organization to do in terms of training military officers of the future in Latin America to share the values that we have in this United States. I urge my colleagues to defeat this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, the following is a list of individuals that I cited in my opening remarks who are graduates of WHINSEC who have committed gross human rights violations against civilians:

Supporters of the WHINSEC consistently argue that nothing associated with the U.S. Army School of the Americas (SOA) should be taken into consideration when debating the merits of the WHINSEC. However, even at these early stages, the WHINSEC is repeating the mistakes of its predecessor organization.

Latin American nominees are supposed to be thoroughly vetted, but pre-screening of applicants remains inadequate. Amnesty International detailed in a 2002 report, *Unmatched Power, Unmet Principles*, the many loopholes and gaps that exist in the current screening process. Already a number of students with previously well-known, well-documented histories of human rights abuses have been awarded scholarships to attend the WHINSEC, including:

Colonel Francisco del Cid Diaz (El Salvador) attended the WHINSEC in 2003. In 1983, he commanded a unit responsible for a very notorious massacre of indigenous peoples at the Las Hojas Cooperative in Sonsonate, El Salvador. This was a high-profile human rights case, included in the list of cases congressionally mandated for investigation during that period, and cited annually in the State Department's Human Rights Country Reports throughout the 1980s. The United Nations Truth Commission on El Salvador, established under the terms of the 1992 Peace Accords, identified Col. Cid Diaz as the commander who ordered and led the massacre and recommended he be brought to justice. Ironically, he returned to attend the SOA in 1988 and 1991, even after the U.S. State Department had identified the unit most likely responsible for the Las Hojas massacre. He then returned to attend the WHINSEC in 2003.

Major Fillmann Urzagaste Rodriguez (Bolivia) attended the WHINSEC in 2002. In 1997, then Captain Fillmann Urzagaste Rodriguez was one of those responsible for the kidnapping and torture of Waldo Albarracin, who was then the director of the Popular Assembly for Human Rights in Bolivia; Mr. Albarracin is now the official Human Rights Ombudsman for the Government of Bolivia. At the time, the Bolivian Chamber of Deputies Commission undertook an investigation of the case and determined that it needed to be sent to the courts for further investigation and prosecution, where unfortunately it languished given the military impunity during that period. This same case is also the subject of a high-profile petition to the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In 2002, Urzagaste Rodriguez, now a major, took a 49-week officer training course at the WHINSEC.

Captain Dario Sierra Chapeta, Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Patino Fonseca, and Cap-

tain Luis Benavides Guancha (Colombia) are all Colombian police officers under investigation for personal use of counter-narcotics funds. In June 2002, the Colombian Attorney General's office, at the request of the U.S. government, opened a "disciplinary" investigation into alleged activities of corruption by members of the Colombian National Police, including these three officers. The first two officers, namely Captain Sierra Chapeta and Lt. Col. Patino Fonseca, attended the WHINSEC in 2002 (it isn't clear whether the charges against the 3 were brought before, during or after their acceptance to the WHINSEC, but it was well known that their unit was under investigation). Captain Benavides Guancha attended the WHINSEC for 18 weeks in 2003, well after the targets he investigation were known to the Colombian and U.S. governments.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the gentleman again for yielding me time and for this amendment, once again, to restrict all funding to the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, formerly known as the School of the Americas. And, quite frankly, people in Latin America are not fooled by this name change.

WHINSEC is a military training facility for Latin American security personnel located in Fort Benning, Georgia. For decades, WHINSEC has damaged our reputation in Latin America. In 1996, the Pentagon released reports explaining how the United States trained these students to participate and to lead torture, extortions, and executions in Latin America. And now many countries in the region are struggling to recover from decades of dictatorship, corruption, and human rights abuses.

We heard many gruesome stories this morning when I co-hosted a Congressional Human Rights Caucus breakfast for the Argentine and the Guatemalan forensic teams who helped solve many of these outstanding murders. Just mentioning the School of the Americas, quite frankly, is traumatic to the survivors and the family members of those who have been victimized by these graduates. And the victims are not just in Latin America.

On October 22, 2003, the Texas Brownsville Herald reported that the notorious Gulf Drug Cartel had hired 31 former Mexican soldiers to be part of its hired assassin force, the Zetas. The Zetas have been implicated in murders throughout Texas, Arizona and New Mexico. According to the Mexican Minister of Defense, at least one-third of these ex-soldiers were trained at the School of the Americas as part of the elite Special Air Mobile Force Group.

And since there is no way for Congress to properly track or vet WHINSEC enrollees, who knows how many more victims there are? As more information is publicized about the action of these graduates, enrollment has steadily declined. There are 40 percent fewer enrollees since 2003. In March 2006, Argentina and Uruguay joined Venezuela and Bolivia in announcing

that they no longer send students, military or police, for WHINSEC training. So please do not be fooled by the other side's rhetoric on the causes for the enrollment decline because these decisions were not made by political activists.

Some of these decision-makers have personally suffered family losses at the hands of military personnel who were trained at the School of the Americas. These leaders want to try to restore human rights protections and not taint the training of their police and military forces.

Despite the clear move of many Latin American leaders to distance themselves from this school, for some reason this budget continues to be increased. So a positive step to improve relations with Latin America would be to simply eliminate this institute.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern-Lewis amendment to cut funds for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, WHINSEC, the successor organization to the U.S. Army School of the Americas.

Sadly, despite a shameful history of training and support from some of our hemisphere's worst known human rights abusers, the only thing that has changed is the name. Funding an institution that has been directly responsible for the training of foreign soldiers who have perpetrated horrific atrocities against civilian populations is not the way to accomplish our foreign policy goals or more security in the region. Besides, enrollment has declined by 40 percent at WHINSEC, yet our funding for it remains constant, and the cost to maintain operations at the institute have gone up year after year.

I traveled with Mr. MCGOVERN to Colombia in 2001. We visited the Peace Community of San Jose de Apartado. We talked to community leaders, the families and children. They just wanted to live in peace, free from conflict and arms. We also met with military forces in the area, and they denied any involvement in past atrocities.

On February 21 and 22, eight members of the San Jose de Apartado Peace Community, including three young children, were brutally massacred. Witnesses identified the killers as members of the Colombian military. And peace community members saw the army's 17th Brigade in the area at the time of the murders.

General Hector Jaime Fandino Rincon is the commander of the 17th Brigade of the Colombian Army, the unit implicated in the massacre. This man received training and planning in conducting what they call "small unit tactical operations" at the institute, at WHINSEC.

In December of 2004, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. Since

the massacre, the Colombian administration of Alvaro Uribe has done little to investigate the murders. Sadly, this is not an isolated matter. It is an unacceptable record at WHINSEC, an unacceptable legacy, and a shameful policy. We should all support this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA).

Mr. MICA. Mr. Chairman, once again I think the well-intended but misinformed would like to cut the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation funding.

Now, what the cafe latte crowd has in mind is that these terrorists are only misunderstood individuals, that they probably need counseling. Maybe we should send them some social assistance to straighten them out, but certainly we should not train military.

In fact, we found with narcoterrorists, narcoterrorists have better training and better equipment than the native military population that is trying to stabilize some of these countries like in Colombia. Not only do they have better equipment and training and do more destruction, but they also have the money because they mostly finance their operations through narcoterrorism.

What they want to do is tie the hands of those countries that are helping us to stabilize those countries, to bring some peace there, to bring narcoterrorism under control. So if we want to tie hands and put them right behind our back, cut the funds; and we will have poorly trained individuals who do not know the difference between human rights violations. In fact, we do insist on the very highest standards.

We have the opportunities to train these individuals and influence them to do the right thing and to conduct military exercises that are honest and open and well directed.

Again, these folks are very well intended, but I think if we just check the record of those who are trained by United States forces, you will see they are far better in executing their responsibilities. Tough enforcement does work. If you want to use examples, Mayor Giuliani down to Officer Thompson who is out here, you won't jaywalk at the corner of C street because we have tough enforcement with well-trained individuals.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, let me point out to the gentleman from Florida, we are not against the training of Latin American soldiers. We train over 20,000 Latin American soldiers each year, but only a fraction of them, fewer than 600, are actually trained at the School of the Americas. We want to shut the School of the Americas down because we believe it is anathema to America's commitments and America's human rights.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

□ 1130

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment to prohibit funding for the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation, otherwise known as the School of the Americas.

This combat-training facility for security personnel in Latin America is notorious for graduating human rights offenders. In its 59 years of existence, the School of the Americas has trained over 60,000 Latin American soldiers in counterinsurgency techniques, sniper training, commando and psychological warfare, military intelligence and interrogation tactics. These graduates have consistently targeted educators, union organizers, religious workers, student leaders, and others who work for the rights of the poor. Hundreds of thousands of Latin Americans have been victims of School of the Americas graduates.

For example, on February 21–22, 2005, eight members of the San Jose de Apartado Peace Community in Uraba, Colombia, were brutally massacred. Witnesses identified the killers as members of the Colombian military's 17th Brigade, commanded by a School of the Americas graduate.

In April of 2002, two School of the Americas graduates helped lead a failed coup in Venezuela against democratically elected President Hugo Chavez.

In 1980, two of the three killers of Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador were graduates of the School of the Americas. Also in 1980, 10 of the 12 officers responsible for the murder of 900 civilians in the Salvadoran village, El Mozote, were School of the Americas graduates.

The abuses by School of the Americas graduates have local resonance with me as well. In Cleveland, Ohio, in 1980, our Clevelanders Sisters Dorothy Hazel and Jean Donovan, along with two other churchwomen from the United States, Sister Maura Clarke and Sister Ita Forde, were raped and murdered by members of the armed forces of El Salvador. Three of the five officers involved were graduates of the School of the Americas.

In the words of former Panamanian President Jorge Illueca, the School of the Americas is the "biggest base for destabilization in Latin Americas." It is time to close it.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GINGREY) where the school at Fort Benning is located.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairman for yielding.

WHINSEC is a Department of Defense institute that instructs current and future civilian, military and law enforcement leaders from Nations in the Western Hemisphere.

It was created in 2001 to replace the School of the Americas. The School of the Americas, as a Cold War legacy program, was not meeting the needs

and standards required to operate in the world's new security environment.

Its goals, which were set by Congress, explicitly include strengthening democracy, instilling a respect for the rule of law, and honoring human rights.

WHINSEC's curriculum, and I have been there, I am on the board of visitors, WHINSEC's curriculum includes instruction in leadership development, peace support, counterdrug operations, disaster preparedness and relief planning.

As mandated by Congress, WHINSEC formulated and implemented a human rights training program that, Mr. Chairman, is among the best offered by military educational institutions in this hemisphere. All students and instructors, without exception, receive comprehensive human rights instruction and training.

So I strongly disagree with this impression created by the School of the Americas/WHINSEC critics that somehow all or most of the WHINSEC graduates are brutal and murderous thugs. In fact, more than 61,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers have graduated from or attended courses at these U.S. Army schools. They have helped foster a spirit of cooperation and interoperability among militaries throughout Central and South Americas.

The vast majority, Mr. Chairman, of graduates have contributed positively to the region's transition to democracy, while helping to avoid interstate conflict in the hemisphere. While credible accusations of human rights abuses have been leveled against some graduates, most have served their Nation with honor and distinction.

In the interest of full disclosure, Mr. Chairman, I am a Catholic and I was educated by the Jesuits, and I understand the opposition that is coming from that direction of some abuses and torture, yes, that occurred 30 years ago, but this is a classic example, this amendment, of throwing the baby out with the bathwater. It would be equivalent to saying that we should shut down Fort Benning because of the My Lai massacre, and Lieutenant Calley that occurred in the Vietnam War.

It just does not make sense, and I am totally opposed to my good friend Mr. MCGOVERN's amendment, and I respectfully ask my colleagues to vote "no."

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, let me tell my good friend from Georgia, maybe he did not hear my opening speech, but I cited a case that happened 2 weeks ago where a graduate of the School of the Americas was involved in killing counter-narcotics police in Colombia.

The other thing is, I have heard from the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Arizona that the vast majority of graduates from this school go on to serve their countries honorably. How do we know? There is no fol-

low-up done by this school and the Department of Defense. The only reason we know about the notorious cases is because of the hard work that goes on by human rights organizations on the ground and people in our own State Department. That is how we know, but there is no follow-up. There is no basis to say that the majority go on to serve their countries honorably. We do not know that.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MEEHAN).

Mr. MEEHAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

Not long into my first term in Congress back in 1993, an article was published in Newsweek titled, "Running a School for Dictators," about the School of the Americas. The School of the Americas was supposed to instill democratic values in foreign military officers, and it was exposed as being a breeding ground for murderers, thieves and common thugs.

I said at the time that "if the School of the Americas held an alumni reunion association meeting, it would bring together some of the most unsavory thugs in the Western Hemisphere." Thankfully, the School of the Americas was closed in 1999, but soon after WHINSEC opened in the same building, with much of the same faculty that had been part of the School of the Americas.

WHINSEC's record has been little better than the School of the Americas. Many of its graduates have returned to their home countries to repress, abuse and kill fellow citizens.

There can be no doubt that our own recent record on human rights leaves something to be desired. We have operated secret prisons, propped up corrupt regimes, and overlooked human rights abuses in others. The administration has done little to hide its contempt for international convictions on human rights, notably the Geneva Convention and the protections that it contains for enemy combatants.

Our own recent record has been bad enough, but we certainly do not need to be exporting techniques overseas by teaching them at WHINSEC. Our credibility in the world is at its lowest point in memory. The road back to respectability will be long and slow. Cutting funding to WHINSEC is a small step in the right direction.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) has 4½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) has ½ minute remaining.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I rise in support of this amendment. I am a cosponsor of a bill sponsored by the gentleman from Massachusetts that would accomplish a similar goal, and I appreciate the opportunity to discuss the issue of WHINSEC on the floor today.

What we are witnessing with regard to WHINSEC is a classic case of history repeating itself. For years, many Members of Congress and activists, including Maryknoll nuns based in my congressional district, fought to shut down the notorious School of the Americas. The school's very existence was undermining U.S. efforts to promote civilian control of the military and respect for human rights in Latin America. So the army closed the SOA and reopened it a few weeks later with a new name.

To quote William Shakespeare, "A rose by any other name would still smell as sweet." Indeed, WHINSEC is just another name for the School of the Americas, and neither of them passes the smell test. The same moral issues still plague the institution, and the U.S. military still refuses to take common-sense steps to fix the problem.

As my colleague from Massachusetts has pointed out, the vetting process for students at WHINSEC is still broken, resulting in known human rights abusers attending the school. DOD still refuses to monitor the careers of WHINSEC graduates, preferring to be kept in the dark about how U.S. military education is applied in Latin American countries. And past questions about the School of the Americas have still not been answered, giving us no basis on which to build a better, more credible and more effective program at WHINSEC.

I understand that the majority of WHINSEC's funding does not come from this bill, but I believe the amendment before us today provides an excellent opportunity to send the message that we still cannot stomach the continued reckless use of our military training dollars.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time.

Mr. Chairman, if we want to let Latin America know that we get it on human rights, then let us shut down this notorious school. If we genuinely want to show Latin America that our priorities are not the military, but development and democracy, then let us establish a western hemisphere institute for judicial reform, for civil engineering, for local governance, for rural development, for human rights.

Let us show Latin America we get it on human rights, and by closing down this school, we also send a powerful signal to the rest of the world that human rights remains our highest priority.

I urge my colleague to support the McGovern-Lewis amendment to prohibit funds in this bill for WHINSEC.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the remaining time. Let me just close. I think we have had a thorough debate on this.

As I said, this is an issue that we have debated over and over again, and I think time and time again it has been shown that this program of training military and police officers in Latin

America is one that is good, good for democracy, good for human rights, good for U.S. relationships with these countries in Latin America and Central America.

This is a program that is good for the United States. It is a program that is good for the countries that are involved. This is a program that, if anything, ought to be expanded. We should be doing more of this, more transfer of values from the United States to the people of these countries of the law enforcement and military of these countries is what we ought to want to be doing.

Bad things can happen either way. In 1992, Hugo Chavez conducted, he was not graduate of this, conducted a coup against the democratically-elected government in Venezuela. Are we to conclude from that, that if only he had gone to the School of the Americas, that everything would have been well? Probably not, but by the same token, one can hardly conclude that because somebody has gone to the School of the Americas and still ends up doing something that is bad, that overall it is bad for the United States or for their country or for the human rights or the citizens of that country because it is not.

It is a good program. It is a program that spreads democracy in the Western hemisphere. It is the kind of program we should be supporting, not the kind of program that we should be opposing, and I hope that my colleagues will soundly defeat this amendment as they have done in the past.

Mr. FARR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the McGovern-Lewis Amendment that would eliminate funding to the Western Hemisphere Institute for Security Cooperation (WHINSEC), the successor institution to the School of Americas (SOA). I believe U.S. training of international military and police forces can further U.S. national security interest particularly in the field of civilian control of the military and promoting human rights. But WHINSEC has gone about training and educating Latin American military in exactly the wrong way.

The egregious human rights abusive by WHINSEC graduates in the 1980s and 1990s compelled the Defense Department to revise the curriculum and change the name of the school. But WHINSEC continues to fail the grade for adherence to human rights and the rule of law by its students. I support the McGovern amendment to send a message to our U.S. military leadership that Americans demand that their tax dollars be spent to uphold accepted norms of human rights behavior, much like Americans rejected U.S. torture practices abroad.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend from Massachusetts.

I understand the concerns that prompted this amendment.

Nevertheless, I believe that prohibiting funds to WHINSEC would be wrong-headed and shortsighted.

As a member of the WHINSEC Board of Visitors, I've had the opportunity to see firsthand the training that takes place there. Re-

spect for human rights is a fundamental component of the curriculum, and it is a top priority for the Commandant and the faculty.

WHINSEC has made significant and sustained efforts over the last several years to reach out to human rights groups—to show them the human rights training that is taking place, and to have them take an active role in that training through lectures, discussions, and other interactions with the students. Some groups choose to participate, others do not. But WHINSEC is making a serious effort to include them.

I've heard critics of WHINSEC say that "Latin America is walking away" from the Institute, but from what I've seen, nothing could be further from the truth. Enrollment is down only because many countries lack the funding to send their students. Why is that? Because we prohibit IMET funding for countries who haven't signed Article 98 agreements. That's an important issue—something we've been working on in the House Armed Services Committee—but it has nothing to do with other countries' interest or willingness to send students to WHINSEC.

On the Armed Services Committee, we've worked very hard over the years to promote regional security cooperation and military-to-military relationships with our allies around the world.

Nowhere is this effort more important than in Latin America. We must maintain strong ties with our partners in the region, or else we will wake up to find that our competitors—or even our enemies—have taken our place.

We cannot afford to let those relationships falter. And WHINSEC is a vital tool for strengthening security cooperation in the region.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. GINNY BROWN-WAITE OF FLORIDA

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 3 offered by Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FOR MEXICO

SEC. 5xx. Of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading "INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT", not more than \$39,000,000 may be available for assistance for Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank the Chair for the opportunity to speak about this amendment on the Foreign Operations appropriations bill before us.

Let me remind my colleagues that the Mexican government publishes manuals giving advice to migrants on how to illegally enter and live in the United States without being detected. They are encouraging breaking our laws. Moreover, recently, if we recall, the Mexican government actually threatened to sue the United States if our government acts to strengthen and defend our southern border.

Imagine how surprised I was when the committee added another \$1 million increase that Mexico will ostensibly use to strengthen its northern border.

□ 1145

This increase is over the budget request in the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement section. My amendment will actually leave the \$39 million included in the budget request for narcotics control and law enforcement untouched. Instead, my amendment eliminates that \$1 million that the committee recommended to be used to help Mexico's northern border infrastructure.

Let's face it, they are not interested in defending and protecting their northern border, which is our southern border. In past years, Mexico actually spent the money appropriated for narcotics control and law enforcement in even a questionable manner. However, sending extra money to the Mexican Government to strengthen their borders is, I believe, as insane as it is unconscionable.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I do rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman. She proposes, as she said, to reduce the funding to Mexico for the International Narcotics Control Law Enforcement account that we call INCLE, from \$40 million to \$39 million. It is only a \$1 million reduction, but it is symbolic, and I understand that; but as a symbol I think it runs counter to what we have been asking the Mexican Government to do, and that is to help us seal the border with regard to drug trafficking coming across the border.

I have the privilege of chairing the U.S.-Mexico Interparliamentary Group,

and we met this year in Mexico, legislators, Members of Congress from both the United States and Mexico meeting there. We were struck, I think every member of the U.S. delegation was struck, by the degree of cooperation that we are seeing now from Mexico, particularly the Mexican policy-makers, the congress, in struggling against the drug trafficking, and, actually, they have been very good on that for several years; but now the efforts they are making to help try and seal the border, it is certainly the most cooperation that we have seen in the last 20 years.

In fact, the Mexican congress has adopted unanimously a joint resolution expressing their commitment to helping resolve and expressing their acknowledgment that they have a responsibility for helping to control the problems of migration, illegal migration coming into the United States.

The bill that we brought before you is a very modest increase, the \$1 million increase, over the previous year to Mexico to help to try and control the border. The majority of this goes to sustain border and port security by improving the ports of entry, improving the inspections at the ports of entry, more secure traffic laws, mobile interdiction teams, and national crime databases. These are all good things. These are the kinds of things we should want to support in criminal justice and institution-building in Mexico, and including the Office of the Attorney General and anticorruption programs. So I think it is a good program, and I think it is one that deserves to have support.

Let me be clear about one fact: the funds in this account are used by Mexico to help stop narcotics from entering the United States. Cutting funding in this area doesn't really hurt Mexico, because it isn't anything that has to do with their own law enforcement per se. It hurts our efforts to keep drugs off our streets and out of our schools.

I think this amendment won't have a huge effect, but as a symbol I think it is the wrong kind of symbol that we should be sending to Mexico, and I do oppose the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Chairman, a week ago today I was actually on the Mexican border. I was in Texas, in El Paso. The sheriffs along the border, the ones on our side, are the ones doing the interdiction of the drugs. This amount, while it is \$1 million, and I guess in Washington everybody says it is only a million, a million here, a million there starts to add up, but I would certainly encourage support for this amendment.

If we are going to spend that extra million dollars, I would rather give it to the sheriffs at the border patrol on our side of the border, where I know the money is well spent, and so I ask for the support of my colleagues for this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would just say again I think this is an ill-advised amendment, but, with that, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WEINER

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WEINER:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

PROHIBITION AGAINST DIRECT FUNDING FOR SAUDI ARABIA

SEC. 5xx. None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended to finance any assistance to Saudi Arabia.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Does the gentleman from Arizona seek to control the time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. I do, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will be recognized.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise to offer the Weiner-Burton-Crowley-Ferguson-Berkley amendment to prohibit all aid in this bill from going to the Saudi Arabians.

You might be asking a couple of questions. First, you might be asking why we would be offering any aid at all to the wealthiest nation on Earth; why we would be offering any aid at all to a nation that exports Wahabism, exports terrorism, has done nothing to help us in Iraq, and has, frankly, not been constructive. And on top of all that, why are we offering it when consistently, every single year, this House says we are not going to support it.

Well, we are back here again because we here in this House did not heed the admonition of President Bush after September 11 when he said, you know, nowadays, we have to not look at what nations say, we have to start looking at what they actually do. And the fact is that despite the great rhetoric of the people of Saudi Arabia and their government, they continue to be a force of hate in the world and continue to be a force that exports terrorism in the world.

Let me give you an example, just since we passed this bill last time. This is a quotation from the Saudi Ambassador from an ad in the New Republic on the back cover of September 12, 2005. It says: "Modernizing our school curricula to better prepare our children for the challenges of tomorrow, Saudi Arabia has vowed to fight evil with justice and challenge extremism with moderation and tolerance." That is what they say.

I am holding in my hand the government-sponsored textbook of the people of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Chairman. I am holding a book that is in classrooms today. Let me tell you some of the things they are teaching in the eighth grade from their textbooks today: "The apes are Jews, the keepers of the Sabbath, while the swine are the Christian infidels of the communion of Jesus."

That is what this textbook says the children in the eighth grade in Saudi Arabia are being taught today. And if we are to pass this bill as is, we are going to pass funding for Saudi Arabia from the U.S. taxpayers.

Let me show you what they are teaching in the ninth grade. This is the Saudi Ministry. This is the textbook that is issued by the government of Saudi Arabia: "The hour of judgment will not come until the Muslims fight the Jews and kill them." This is in a part of the world where we in this House, we in this country are trying to seek moderation and trying to seek tolerance. This is what they are teaching this year.

You know, I could read some other quotes, and among the quotes I can read are yours, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. Chairman, who has done a terrific job with this bill by and large and have served this House with great distinction. Every single year we say, well, the reason we are putting money in this bill is the Saudis are getting better.

Sure, 15 of the 19 homicide bombers on my city were Saudis; sure, 70 percent of the most wanted international terrorists are Saudis; sure, according to the State Department, 60 percent of all the funding exported is coming from the Saudis. But, still, they are getting better. They are getting better.

Mr. Chairman, this is what they are saying today.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I do rise in strong opposition to this amendment, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

In this bill there is a total of \$420,000 for Saudi Arabia. Now, just so we understand where these accounts are, the \$20,000 we have heard about before, last year that is what we were arguing about, \$20,000 in this entire bill when this amendment came up. And why do we have that in there? That is for providing a classroom space for the IMET, the International Military Education Training program, for IMET students.

Why do we have to provide one space? Because by giving them a grant for one space, they are then eligible to buy seats in the classes that they pay for at the somewhat reduced rate. So that is just simply a kind of a dues that are required in order to have them eligible for this program.

We have talked about IMET before. Again, it is similar to what we were just talking about a moment ago with regard to the WHINSEC program in Latin America. If we want to have American values of democracy and civil rights and justice transmitted to

these countries, to these people, then we need to have that kind of program.

Now, the other \$400,000 is new this year. Not a heck of a lot of money, but it is for nonproliferation, antiterrorism, and demining programs. This pays for American experts, bomb detection experts, criminal investigation experts to go and help train antiterrorism police in Saudi Arabia.

For heaven sakes, is this not something we want to do? Do we not want to train the Saudis to help the Saudis become better at detecting antiterrorism, at detecting terrorist attacks? Do we not want to help them try to deter those kinds of attacks against us and against their own society?

This is about the war on terror. And this amendment is about saying, no, we don't want Saudi Arabia involved in the war on terror; we don't believe they should be on our side in the war on terror, because we want to cut out the money that allows us to help the little bit that we have that allows us to help train those people.

So I understand the sentiment that is behind this. It is an easy kind of sentiment to scratch the surface and get to this kind of emotion, but it is not the right thing to do. It is clearly not the right thing to do. If we desire that the people of Saudi Arabia embrace a more Western tolerance and a value system, how do we expect them to learn to do that? If we want them to be a better partner in the war on terror, how do we expect them to do that if we are not willing to help train them?

This is absolutely the wrong signal for us to send, and I oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to one of the sponsors of this amendment, Mr. BURTON.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. First of all, the Saudis don't need our money. They are one of the biggest oil producers in the world. And so why are we giving them \$400,000 or \$500,000 or a million, or whatever it happens to be?

I understand this is symbolic, but the fact of the matter is we want to send a message today to the Saudis. And the message is that we don't want them supporting Wahabism, which teaches hatred and teaches people to want to hate to the degree they would kill Christians and Jews and anybody that doesn't agree with them.

They are not only giving money to teach Wahabism in Saudi Arabia, but they are doing it in countries around the world. They are doing it in Canada, where 17 people were just captured the other day from a mosque up there that was teaching Wahabism and who were going to behead the Prime Minister of Canada.

Now, they should be very careful about where they are spending their money. And the way to let them know that is not to give them any of our money, which they don't need anyhow. They are also giving money to terrorist

organizations like Hamas, and they are giving money to the families of people who blow themselves up, killing innocent women and children.

The Saudis should be responsible in using their money and teaching brotherly love and human rights and dignity of man instead of teaching Wahabism, which teaches just the opposite, hatred, murder, killing of people who don't agree with them and trying to spread in a prolific way the hatred of Wahabism.

I understand the concern of my colleague, but this is a signal that we are sending today. It is not going to amount to very much money, but it is a signal that needs to be sent to the Saudis that the world, not just the United States but the world, does not want organizations teaching hatred of Christians and Jews and anybody that doesn't agree with them. And that is being taught, as my colleague Mr. WEINER just pointed out very vividly on the floor.

In their textbooks, in their teaching they are teaching hatred, and that is not a thing we should be supporting in any way. And although this isn't much money, it is a message that should be sent, and I agree very strongly and hope everybody supports this amendment, as they did last year.

□ 1200

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume to respond very briefly to what the gentleman just said. I think what he just said demonstrates what this issue is all about: Are we talking about something that scratches the surface of emotions, or are we talking about something that is real.

The money is not symbolic. It is real. The \$20,000 allows them to buy a seat at the IMET table. It allows them to send their students to the United States to be trained in western values, in democracy and justice.

The \$400,000 is to pay for American experts to go over and train them in bomb detections and in criminal investigations. Is the gentleman saying we do not want them to be trained, we do not want them to participate? What does this have to do with Wahabism? Nothing. This has to do with whether or not they are going to be a partner in the war on terror.

But yes, you can reach beyond that to the emotion and you can do the wrong thing, which this amendment would do, which is to cut the money which enables them to participate in a significant way in the war on terror.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

But, Mr. Chairman, that is not what they are traveling around the world to do. They are traveling around the world, in the words of our own Department of Treasury, with the World Association of Muslim Youth. What are they doing? They are exporting

Wahabism. They are setting up madrasahs all around the world. They are exploiting the kind of teaching that you and I do not agree with them, and we are giving them in this bill a 2,000 percent increase from what they got last year when this House said we had had enough.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FERGUSON).

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentleman from New York for yielding me this time and his leadership on this issue.

I also want to thank and recognize the chairman of the subcommittee for his years of distinguished work in this House. I am a supporter of the bill on the floor today, but I am also deeply disappointed that it provides money for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Our own government continues to chronicle Saudi Arabia's continuing human rights abuses, their lack of religious freedom, and lack of rights for women. In 2005, the Department of State Report on Human Rights Practices called Saudi Arabia's human rights record "poor overall with continuing serious problems." Reported human rights violations include beatings, denial of fair trials, political prisoners, restrictions on civil liberties and discrimination against women, religions, and other minorities.

In December 2005, Saudi Arabia officially became a member of the World Trade Organization, despite the significant objections of a number of us here in this body. A key condition of their membership was that they would not longer participate in the Arab boycott of Israel, which is one of our key allies in the Middle East. But there are still credible reports that this condition even today has not been met.

The fact that their continued reassurances to our own diplomats prove to be all talk and no action is an affront to the United States and every other country in the WTO.

Saudi Arabia continues to be one of the biggest financial supporters of the Hamas-led Palestinian government, despite appeals by the United States to cut funding to this terrorist organization. How can the House of Representatives continue to send American taxpayer dollars to a country which supports a government led by a terrorist organization?

Last year, this House overwhelmingly passed this amendment in this same appropriations bill. Things have not changed for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. We cannot continue to reward a country that has a poor human rights record, terrorist connections, and has continued to break promises made to the United States and the international community. We need to continue to hold them accountable for their actions. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, if we were sending, millions of dollars to support economic development in

Saudi Arabia, as the gentleman from Indiana pointed out, they are a rich country, so as you pointed out, they are doing some bad things, I would agree with them. If we were sending millions of dollars for various projects in Saudi Arabia, I would agree with them.

But we are talking about training a police officer to have the tools to detect a terrorist attack. We are talking about fighting terrorism. This is so narrow and so focused. It is on counterterrorism, and that surely is what we want the Saudis to do, to have the skills to detect a terrorist attack in advance, to head it off, to investigate terrorist attacks and to be able to prosecute those people. Surely that is what we want to do.

We do not agree with the policies of Saudi Arabia. I do not agree with them, but I certainly want their police officers, I want their detectives to have the kinds of skills they need to go after terrorists, and that is what this amendment is about. This tiny amount of money is about that. We ought not to be taking this kind of step. It is more than symbolic. It has to do with very specific kinds of training that combats terrorism.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to strike the last word, and I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for striking the last word and yielding me this time.

I have tremendous respect for my colleague, Mr. KOLBE, and his efforts, but I do rise in support of this amendment.

It's sad we are here today debating this, and I was tempted, quite frankly, to submit once again my testimony from last year because things have not changed in this year that has gone by. I have not seen a discernible change in the attitude of the Saudis towards their education system. They say there are changes made, but in reading *The Washington Post* and other publications, and as Mr. WEINER has demonstrated on the floor today, in reality, there has been no significant change.

There is still the teaching of the next generation of Saudis hatred towards Jews and towards Christians. That needs to change. You cannot just say you are our ally, and all is well; you have to show by deeds and actions that you are as well. You cannot say you are our ally and at the same time export that hatred to other countries like Bangladesh and Pakistan and Indonesia where unrest is fomenting towards the United States. You cannot be our ally and not show by deeds.

I do not think the amount of money that we are striking from this bill will make a difference to the Saudis in terms of their training of anti-terrorism. It is in their interest to fight the war on terror. It is in their interest

to combat terrorism in their own country. But it is also in their interest, I believe, if they want a strong relationship with this country is to own up to what has been responsible for much of the terrorism that has been exported around the world: It is coming from Saudi Arabia.

Much of the money that has been exported around the world to madrasahs that are teaching fundamentalism is coming from Saudi Arabia. You can't have your cake and eat it, too. That is the message we are sending today. That is why I, once again, stand in strong support of the Weiner amendment, and I hope my colleagues send a strong message symbolically to Saudi Arabia that enough is enough. If you are on our side, then act like you are and prove it to us.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong support of the amendment offered by my friend from New York, Mr. WEINER.

It's a sad state of affairs that we have to have this debate every year.

I felt the urge to use the same exact statement I made last year about all of the failings of Saudi Arabia because nothing has changed.

How long is the Administration going to ignore the Saudi support of terrorism?

The Saudis claim to be our allies, but at the same time they offer assistance in our war on terrorism, their people fund the terrorists who desire to attack us.

Nineteen of the 22 hijackers on 9/11 were Saudi.

Saudi blood money threatens those who support freedom and democracy.

They continue to export their repressive brand of Islam around the world, creating a new group of angry young men and women.

We must take a stand in this House and let the Saudis know that their time of extremism is over because we will not stand for it anymore.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. WEINER. I have no further speakers, so I will use this time to wrap up.

The chairman of the subcommittee deserves an enormous amount of credit for through the years crafting excellent bills that have unified this House. Three hundred of us said last year, enough is enough, we are not going to provide aid to Saudi Arabia.

The fact that we still have it back this year makes you wonder why it is. But he posits the wrong question. He says what is so bad about having a 2,000 percent increase in the amount of funds we are going to provide Saudi Arabia? My colleagues, we should be asking a different question when we provide foreign aid. The question should be: Why should we? Why should we provide aid to a country that has systematically exported terrorism?

When Osama bin Laden left Saudi Arabia for the caves of Afghanistan, he did so with what some people think was close to \$1 billion of cash in his pocket, Saudi blood money.

When Wahabism is spread worldwide, this virulent form of Islamic teaching that is outside anyone's realm of understanding about why you would teach young people to hate, as I showed from this textbook from this year, the Saudi government is doing that.

When we look at the numbers of Saudi citizens that are being exported around the world and committing acts of terror, when we look at the fact that the Saudis said again and again we are going to shut down these bank accounts that fund terrorism, and again and again it has been proven that they haven't done it, the question should be: Why are we providing any aid to them? Never mind a 2,000 percent increase from last year, why provide any aid?

And this legislation is very simple. It says let us have a good foreign aid bill, but not a 2,000 percent increase to the Saudis when they have lied to us. They said they were going to close down "Account 98" used to fund terrorism. As of today, it is open.

They said they were going to change their teachings to make them more tolerant. As of today, they have not.

They said they were going to stop exporting Wahabism. As of today, the World Association of Muslim Youth is still being funded by them and exporting the worst type of terrorism.

My colleagues, I urge you to support the Weiner-Burton-Crowley-Ferguson-Berkley amendment. Let's make this a good foreign aid bill that doesn't include foreign aid to people who have lied to us and exported terrorism. Let's not provide a 2,000 percent increase in aid to the Saudis. I urge a "yes" vote.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time and just say very quickly that a 2,000 percent increase is a bogus argument. There was \$20,000 last year. There is \$420,000 this year because we have \$400,000 for terrorist training specifically to pay for the salaries of American experts who go over there to train their police. It is not the percentage amount that we are talking about here. It is, should we be doing this kind of work at all; and the answer, I think, if you believe we should be fighting the war on terror and that we should be fighting it where we can find it, wherever we can find police forces that need to be trained, we ought to be doing it with the Saudis, and that is all this is about. I urge defeat of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 5 offered by Mr. KING of Iowa:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND ASSISTANCE FOR MEXICO

SEC. 5xx. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND" may be used to provide assistance for Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. I rise to claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa for 5 minutes.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The amendment that I offer today is an amendment that supports the continuing philosophy of the Nethercutt amendment of 2004 that removes funds that go to the economic support fund in Mexico if they do not comply with an Article 98 order, which says that they would not send an American citizen to the International Criminal Court.

Mexico is slated to cash in big on foreign aid contained in H.R. 5522. The House report would allocate \$40 million in assistance to Mexico while the President's fiscal year 2007 budget request estimates that they will receive \$62.9 million in various forms of aid through this bill.

My amendment would prohibit sending economic support funds to Mexico, and that is about \$9 million. And despite spending over \$31 million in economic support funds since 2004, the Mexican government has not show any progress towards real reform.

Mexico is rife with corruption. Their politicians can steal, bribe, and commit fraud and avoid jail time since crimes are not always treated seriously, especially these crimes of fraud, regardless of the amount of money stolen. A case in point would be \$90 million that was diverted, and that is U.S. dollars, diverted from PEMEX, which is Mexico's nationally-owned oil company, to illegally finance the 2000 presidential campaign by the PRI. And yet even though they have been fined, they can pay their payments in installments, and there has been no jail time. This is indicative with what we are faced with down there. And with all of the money that has gone in under this fund, I cannot measure that there has been any kind of significant results.

Now they are prohibited from advancing these funds, even though they have been appropriated, unless Mexico agrees under an Article 98 agreement that even though they have joined the International Criminal Court, they would not send a United States citizen to that court. Mexico refuses to do so; and, in fact, a statement in February from a spokesman for President Fox said that the United States is within its rights in suspending military aid, but this would not persuade Mexico to change its stance on, as he said, full adherence to the ICC at whatever cost.

Mr. Chairman, this is one of those costs. And if they are determined to send American citizens, maybe American military, maybe CIA, maybe FBI, maybe American soldiers or American Marines to the International Criminal Court as our southern border, they have missed the point, Mr. Chairman, in all of this, and I intend to make that point with this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) who represents a border State and a border district.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Chairman, I do represent the total California-Mexico border.

Mr. KOLBE. I want to thank you for your leadership during your time in Congress on many of these issues. You have chaired with distinction the Interparliamentary with Mexico, as was noted earlier.

□ 1215

You have been a spokesman for rationality in dealing with Mexican issues. We are going to miss that voice. As you can see, the irrationality seems to be taking hold. So I am sorry you are going to go, and we are going to miss your leadership on this. So thank you again.

Mr. Chairman, these amendments which aim at taking money from Mexico are going to do the exact opposite as what the makers of the motion have in mind.

We have a long border with Mexico. It is a friendly nation. We have a real problem with immigration. How do we solve that problem, by punishing them? I don't know if that helps any. These monies that are the subject of this amendment, the Economic Support Fund, are to promote economic and political stability, to strengthen judicial systems, increase transparency in government, help create jobs. How is reform going to take place unless we are engaging with them, unless we are seen as an ally? And as we say, we are friendly with them.

And I will tell Mr. KING, my friend, who I often mix up with Mr. TANCREDO in more ways than one, that the immigration issue will be compounded by these efforts to stop assistance to Mexico. We know that people come here for jobs. If there were jobs in Mexico, they would not come here. They don't want

to leave their country. They are just trying to find a way for their families to have a future. We need to do everything we can to help Mexico create jobs. And that is the quickest, most cost-effective, cheapest way to deal with the illegal immigration problem. This is not going to help create jobs. This will hurt and hurt your efforts to stop illegal immigration. Let's vote down this amendment.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield a minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CULBERSON).

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. Speaker, the government of Mexico has not been friendly to the United States, and the Republican majority in this House is representing the people of America who are flat fed up with the Mexican Government's refusal to control the flow of criminals and illegal aliens to the United States. Let's talk about facts. Mr. FILNER is ignoring the fact, and the Democrats are ignoring the fact the Mexican Government is permitting armed training camps for narcoterrorists in northern Mexico. This is a photograph of a Guatemalan Kaibiles militia member training. There is a camp run by the Kaibiles, by the Zetas and just outside of Matamoros, Mexico, across the river from Texas. The weapons these individuals are using, and we will talk more about this in the leadership hour at the end of the day, here is just a sample of some of the weapons these narcoterrorists are using on the border, 40 millimeter grenade launchers. There is open warfare in the Nuevo Laredo areas. These are some photographs of some of the results of some of the gun fights that are taking place there. There are even armed Mexican militia spotters on hill tops in Arizona on U.S. soil who are protecting the smuggling routes.

Mexico has not been acting like a friend. They have encouraged illegal immigration to this country. They have encouraged and turned a blind eye to the corruption and the criminals pouring across our border, and it is time the House cut off money to Mexico to send the message we are sick and tired of them not protecting our border and discouraging illegal immigration.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First I would state that the information that has been provided here by the gentleman from Texas is a chilling thing to see. And if this Chamber had the ability to look at these pictures and understand the topography and know what is going on in the north side of our border and that is with the full knowledge of the government of Mexico and understand also that the corruption is replete on the other side of the border and in an even more significant way.

These people have an unlimited amount of funds. There are \$60 billion worth of illegal drugs that come into the United States across our southern

border every single year, eleven million illegal people every day coming across that border. And this fund, this is a \$9 million fund that is supposed to be teaching freedom and democracy and proper forms of government. We don't have an ounce of evidence that demonstrates that they have moved anything in that direction. In fact, I suspect that it has gone the other way. The American people know this. People that live on the border know this. Members of Congress who represent these pictures that you have seen here ought to know this, and they ought to support my amendment. This amendment simply supports the Nethercutt amendment which has been renewed each year since it has been brought before this Congress. But there is no reason for us to appropriate \$9 million when the Mexican Government has said that they are not going to comply or agree with an article 98 agreement, which again, is the agreement that would state that they would not send an American to the International Criminal Court. In fact, the representative of President Vicente Fox has said the exact opposite, that they are going to comply with their entire agreement with the International Criminal Court and they would not enter an article 98 agreement. Therefore, we must support this amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, let me just say once again I think this would be a very wrong-headed amendment, the wrong thing for us to do. This is not symbolic. This cuts all the ESF funds that we provide to the country of Mexico, which is, relative to most of our programs around the world, very, very small because Mexico is a country that is beyond the least developed; it is now rapidly developing.

The money that we provide here is important money. It is money that helps promote democracy. It is money that helps promote such things as property rights. It is money that helps promote such things as microfinance. It is the kinds of things that we do that help provide economic livelihood for the people in Mexico. This is about job creation. It is about allowing people to live and work in Mexico and not have to come to the United States. If you want less migration from Mexico to the United States, we have got to give them a hand, a hand up to prevent them from having to come to the United States because they have no way of taking care of their families. So this would be the wrong thing for us to do in terms of cutting the economic support funds for Mexico.

It is also the wrong thing to do to a neighbor with whom we have a very good relationship. Do we have problems? Of course we have problems. Are there times when we disagree? Of course we disagree. Would we like to have more help on some of the migration problems and the drug interdiction problems? Yes, we want more help. But I remember, I have been here in this Congress for 22 years, and I re-

member going to the inter-American, the U.S.-Mexico parliamentary meetings 22 years ago when we were told by our State Department, our law enforcement officials, there was no cooperation with Mexico. Today, that is very much changed. There is cooperation. We have significant cooperation. This is the wrong thing to do to a country like Mexico that is doing its best to try and cooperate with the United States, both on migration and on drug interdiction. These are small programs, but they are programs that make a difference in terms of economic livelihood in Mexico, and I hope we will defeat this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa will be postponed.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KUCINICH:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION ASSISTANCE

SEC. 5XX. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION" may be used to implement the Northern Zone Investment Plan in El Salvador with respect to the Northern Transnational Highway.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, my amendment will prohibit the Millennium Challenge Corporation funds from being used to construct a highway in El Salvador to help gold mining companies. The construction of this highway which constitutes a majority of El Salvador's MCC funding will mostly benefit two gold mining companies. Meanwhile, productive development priorities which are desperately needed by El Salvador's poor will be short-changed.

In fall of 2005, the two largest Canadian mining companies received permits from the government of El Salvador to conduct initial surveying of the northern region where gold had been discovered. These companies made it known to the government they intended to mine for gold. Later, El Salvador's president announced that he intended to use MCC funding for construction of a large highway that, guess what, would go right through that same gold mine region.

Only weeks ago the Salvadoran Government committed a majority of its MCC funding for construction of this golden highway. You can clearly see the connection between the highway and the future mines on this map. All the red and yellow blocks are sites of potential mines, and the green lines where the highway is to be built. As you can see, every potential mine will be linked up to a road with construction of this highway. This highway will link up to other roads in neighboring countries so the wealth of this poor region can be extracted and easily shipped out.

The mining companies are accustomed to building their own roads to facilitate mining operations, but they are not going to have to build any roads in El Salvador. This a huge financial incentive for these mining companies and a subsidy to their operation. Here we are, America's going broke, and we are building highways in El Salvador for Canadian gold mining corporations. You know, we give these gold mine companies about \$200 million for a road while the price of gold could go up to \$800 an ounce. They should just use two truckloads of gold and use that to pay for the highway.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate what the gentleman from Ohio is trying to do to look out for the interests of the people of El Salvador, but I think he has got some misinformation. Now, there is one thing he is right about and we can certainly agree on and that is that the Millennium Challenge Corporation proposed compact for El Salvador does have a major roads component. But we are not talking about a superhighway that is blowing through the fields of some poor farmers in El Salvador. It is not about a road that is going to allow building profits for the multinational mining firms that are somehow earning it on the backs of the peasants. And the proposal certainly wasn't developed by the central government at the expense of the opinions of those at the local level.

This proposal was developed over 7 years as part of a consultative process, a process which is developing as part of a regional development plan with the other countries in the region, which have identified the lack of transportation infrastructure as a significant impediment for development. If anyone wants proof and reads Spanish, you can go to the Web site for the government of El Salvador where reports about the consultations have been put online, where they are actually online about all the kind of town meetings and the other consultations that have taken place. And why is that? Because for one thing, that is one of the core requirements of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, that this kind of transparency absolutely must be included in the development of the MCC proposal for the partner countries.

I was recently in Nicaragua and Honduras, and there too we have roads as a major component of what we are trying to do with the Millennium Challenge Corporation. And why is that important? Because that is how, in a country that is heavily reliant on agriculture, that is how you get products to market. You can't get the products from the farms up in the hills and in the valleys if you don't have roads, secondary roads and main roads, to bring those things to market. So that is why it is an important part of this. But it is not about taking things away from peasants, and this is certainly not about multinational mining companies. It is not about building a superhighway. This is not a four-lane or six-lane. It is a two-lane road, a two-lane paved road that will be good for trucks to carry things on for products to go to market. And importantly, there are 150 miles of tertiary farm to road markets that spread out from this central highway that bring the products in from the little villages and the farms to this highway and then bring it to the markets where it can either be sold in the major cities of El Salvador, or it can be shipped into international commerce, not just to the United States, but regionally, where it can travel on the highways in the region and help to develop the economy of this region. This is the kind of thing that we ought to be trying to encourage.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1230

With all due respect to my good friend, this road is about helping a poor gold mining company more than it is about helping the people. We know what the stated purpose is: to connect small farmers to a larger market. Yet gold mining, a process that releases cyanide into the environment, is going to result in serious environmental damage, and it is going to displace the farming communities that depend on clean water and land.

So you help the gold mining operations move forward and you effectively eradicate farming in that area, which is exactly the opposite of what we are being told. And if the purpose of the highway is to help the poor in the northern region, then why are those same poor and those who work with the poor opposed to the construction of the highway?

I have here a photo from a newspaper in the area that shows a huge protest against construction of the highway, among other things, by people in the Chalatenango area, a poor area in the north which will be affected by the highway. The Catholic Diocese of Chalatenango, as well as Caritas, El Salvador, a Catholic relief organization that works with the poor and oppressed, they are marching in protest to this road that is supposed to be being built for them. There are so many other groups that are opposed to this. I submit the following list for the RECORD.

Other groups opposed to construction of the highway include the SHARE Foundation; Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES); Unidad Ecologica Salvadoreña, an umbrella group of 32 environmental organizations in El Salvador; the Association of Communities for the Development of Chalatenango, an association of 100 villages and 22 municipalities; the Sustainable Energy & Economy Network (SEEN); among others.

Furthermore, not only is the northern region of El Salvador home to half of El Salvador's poorest areas, but it also contains the main source of water and biodiversity in this Lempa River Basin.

So you have got the degrading environmental impact of gold mining, and it is going to have a negative consequence for the whole area; and El Salvador is going to end up having to borrow other money to complete the highway. They will end up getting loans from the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank to finance the rest of the project, get into worse debt and have that debt paid off by the poor. This is a nightmare.

I repeat: the people of the United States are building a highway in El Salvador for the benefit of two gold mining companies while gold is about \$800 an ounce and these companies could build their own road with a couple of truckloads of gold. Why in the world, when we have bridges falling apart in America, when we have chuckholes all over our highways, when we can't even repair our own infrastructure, are we ready to fork over a couple hundred million dollars, principally to help gold mine companies from Canada? This is insane.

So friends, Republicans, and budget hawks, lend me your ears. Reject this plan to fund a road for gold miners, and support the Kucinich amendment.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I will close very quickly. Let me just say that the gentleman may be right that there are some groups that oppose this; but every single mayor, every single elected mayor in those villages and those towns shown on the map that he just showed there of El Salvador has voted in favor of this during the consultative process. Every single elected mayor has come out in favor of this.

The economic analysis of this has shown that it has about a 20 percent return on the rate of investment. This is the kind of thing that is going to help farmers and businessmen and others who have been too long isolated in this region. In addition to markets, the project connects people with better education, better health care, and better futures for themselves and for their children.

So I struggle to see how this amendment is against the people of El Salvador. It is not for mining companies. It is for the farmers; it is for the poor people. It is about not only their livelihood, but it is about their education, it is about their health care.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment would be defeated.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MRS. MUSGRAVE

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 9 offered by Mrs. MUSGRAVE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO COUNTRIES THAT PROHIBIT THE IMPORTATION OF UNITED STATES BEEF

SEC. 5xx. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide assistance to any country identified by the Department of Agriculture as a country that prohibits the importation of United States beef from animals less than 30 months of age.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentlewoman from Colorado (Mrs. MUSGRAVE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is designed to highlight the seriousness of the Japanese beef embargo. My amendment would state that none of the funds available in this act could be used to provide assistance to any country identified by the Department of Agriculture as a country that prohibits the importation of United States beef from animals less than 30 months of age.

We have a wonderful product that comes from this Nation. When we look at the firewalls that we have for bovine spongiform encephalopathy, our beef is truly the safest in the world. And this ongoing trade ban against the United States has caused billions of dollars in loss of trade for our American ranchers, packers, and shippers. In Colorado alone, at least 1,000 job losses can be directly related to this beef embargo.

Some countries such as Japan are using the guise of health and safety protocols for an excuse for protectionist policies. I believe that this needs to stop immediately. Since the USDA testing procedures were put into

place in 2004, only two cows have been tested positive for bovine spongiform encephalopathy, and neither of those cattle made it into the food chain.

The United States has the highest quality, safest beef in the world. I believe that our science is very sound, and we have met all of the requirements that the Japanese Government requires.

I hope that this highlights the concern that we have with the beef embargo with Japan, and I don't believe that our tax dollars should go to nations that act in this unreasonable way.

Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. BEAUPREZ).

Mr. BEAUPREZ. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my distinguished colleague from Colorado for bringing this amendment to the floor, and as a former cattleman myself, I am very proud and pleased to be able to support it. I have been working here in this House with her and Members of the House Beef Caucus to reopen some of our markets to American beef throughout the world. What frustrates me most about the remaining bans on U.S. beef is that they are blatantly political. These bans are not based on scientific evidence, evidence which overwhelmingly shows that U.S. beef is among the safest in the world.

We have worked hard to demonstrate the safety of U.S. beef, and we have waited patiently for our trading partners to resume imports. Now it is time for us to do more.

I support this amendment because it sends a strong, clear signal to our trading partners that we are tired of waiting, and waiting needlessly. Now it is time to end the ban on U.S. beef.

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, the USDA's enhanced BSE surveillance program continues to test targeted animals identified as most likely to have the disease. Since June 1 of 2004, the program has tested almost 726,000 cattle and has found again only two confirmed cases, evidence to show that our safeguards are working. Testing 268,500 animals can detect BSE at a rate of one in 10 million adult cattle at a 99 percent confidence level.

I would ask the respected chairman if he would work with me and the Members of the Agriculture Committee to resolve this problem.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman would yield, I certainly would intend to try to work to resolve this problem within the degree to which the foreign operations appropriation can do that with foreign countries. But coming from a ranching background and being a rancher myself, I would certainly agree this is a problem that is important.

If I might, I understand that you are prepared to withdraw the amendment. If that is the case, then I will not need to insist on my point of order.

I appreciate the exchange with the gentlewoman from Colorado.

Mrs. MUSGRAVE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your ranching background and your awareness of how this beef embargo affects our ranchers, shippers and packers; and I thank you for your consideration.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF OHIO

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BROWN of Ohio: At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

ASSISTANCE TO COMBAT TUBERCULOSIS

SEC. 5XX. The amounts otherwise provided by this Act are revised by increasing the amount made available for "CHILD SURVIVAL AND HEALTH PROGRAMS FUND" for programs for the prevention, treatment, control of, and research on tuberculosis, as authorized by section 104B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b-3), by reducing the amount made available for "OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT", and by reducing the amount made available for "CONTRIBUTION TO THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND", by \$10,000,000, \$5,000,000, and \$5,000,000, respectively.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will use significantly less than 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY. They deserve tremendous credit for recognizing long ago for many years the domestic and global benefits of tuberculosis control. They have been leaders in this body, and I thank them for that.

There are three compelling reasons to do this amendment: additional dollars will save lives; additional dollars will serve the purpose of fighting not just TB, but contributing to a public health infrastructure and preparedness for a potential bird flu pandemic; and additional TB control dollars now will result in a net reduction of outlays later because of better preparation.

This past March, the CDC reported a 13 percent increase in multidrug-resistant TB in our country, the largest single increase since the early 90s when in Mrs. LOWEY's State of New York there

was a serious outbreak. When worldwide travel is an everyday affair, we can't afford to ignore this airborne infectious killer that can be spread by a cough or sneeze.

Research published in last September's New England Journal of Medicine showed that U.S. investment in TB control abroad saves U.S. tax dollars and protects health here at home. For example, \$35 million invested in TB efforts abroad could save the U.S. over \$100 million and prevent nearly 2,600 cases of TB here and over 300 related TB deaths. Even one outbreak of MDR, drug resistant TB, can result in a very costly and deadly resurgence.

Again, what this does is help us with an infrastructure that will help us stop bird flu or any other epidemic. It is essential that we fortify our public health infrastructure.

I again thank Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY for their outstanding leadership in helping this Congress fight tuberculosis here and abroad.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, certainly the thrust of this amendment is a good one and what he is attempting to do with this is very good. I have some concerns about the cuts, continuing to cut in what is a very limited increase for the O&E for USAID. But having said that, at this time I am prepared to accept this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word for the purpose of entering into a colloquy with the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas. I understand she has some comments she would like to make.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished gentleman, and I thank the ranking member for her support on this issue.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment that would focus on not having any funds be made available in this act to be used to assist any foreign government in enforcing any religious law that has the effect of punishing a victim of sexual assault or rape.

This is an area and an issue that has a heavy burden in many of our Muslim populations, including Indonesia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Middle East and North Africa, and as well incidents that have occurred in Nigeria, Libya, Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Turkey.

Of course, many of these are our strong allies. However, I think it is befitting and important for this Congress to make a very strong statement.

For example, in South Africa, a woman is raped every 26 seconds. In South Africa, a woman is killed every 6 days. Bangladesh shows vigilantism against women for a perceived moral transgression. In Pakistan, a woman by the name of Dr. Shazia, a 32-year-old Pakistani physician, is no longer in that country after being raped because of some problems with the judicial system, although the government has expressed support for her and I hope that she will be able to come back to testify against the particular culprit. Because of the religious codes that surround these incidences, women are not protected.

□ 1245

My amendment will simply go on record, Mr. Chairman, to say that we are paying attention to this issue, we are concerned about it, and, of course, we want to be able to address it.

I would hope that in the statement of managers, as we move toward the Senate, we would be able to express our concern, in particular, about this unique issue.

And, Mr. Chairman, if I might add, as you well know, I have just recently returned from Afghanistan, and had many, many women surround me, many of them elected officials, the newly elected parliament which we are excited about, has a high percentage of women.

These women said to me directly in general Chambers, we are afraid to go back to our provinces. I want to make sure that the security funds for Afghanistan have a particular sensitivity to the security of women elected officials after returning to their provinces and are fearful for their lives.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for her comments. Let me just say gentlewoman has been a leader in this field. I appreciate the fact that she has brought this issue to the attention of this subcommittee and to this body.

There is no question that the treatment of women, as it relates to reproductive rights and their treatment in their relationships with their husbands and with others is horrific in many countries, and certainly violates all of the standards that we would consider minimal in this country.

Clearly there needs to be, in our appropriations, and in the money that we spend on foreign assistance programs, there needs to be an understanding of this issue. There needs to be a sensitivity to it.

And I appreciate the fact that the gentlewoman has brought this to our attention. I think by having this dialogue here today, we emphasize to USAID and to all of our mission directors around the world, that this is something that we believe they should be very much focused on, to be sure that the treatment of women in their respective countries, balancing, balancing the secular rights with the religious law that exists in some of these

countries, balancing that, that we protect the rights of women, the basic human rights of women in these countries.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly believe that this subcommittee should work to that end. I know that my colleague, the ranking member, Mrs. LOWEY, has been very dedicated to doing this. And so together, as we move into conference, we will continue to do that.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, let me thank the distinguished gentleman. I might add that I think we are all aware of an incident that occurred with a gang rape in a country that has been very much an ally of the United States, Pakistan.

The government, however, took a firm stand against it. I think the remarks you have made, Mr. Chairman, on the floor today and the support of Mrs. LOWEY, if we can work toward a form of language, I would greatly appreciate it, as we move toward conference.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman, for her commitment to this issue here.

AMENDMENT NO. 18 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON-LEE OF TEXAS

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 18 offered by Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_ . None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING" may be used to provide training to children under the age of 18 in military exercises or military combat initiatives.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the gentlewoman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arizona reserves a point of order.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. As I begin this debate, Mr. Chairman, I do want to acknowledge again the hard work of Mr. KOLBE and Mrs. LOWEY in working together on probably one of the more different foreign operations bills in the appropriations process.

I would also offer to say in good humor and with a sense of caring, I really wish the point of order could be waived. But I hope this issue again gains the attention of the chairman and the ranking member, that we could, in fact, have report language on this.

Mr. Chairman, I have worked on this issue for a number of years. I am the co-chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus. This has to do with child soldiers. In 2002, the U.S. Senate

gave unanimous consent to the U.S. ratification of the Child Soldiers Protocol which was the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict.

I believe we have a moral imperative in the United States to make our views known, but to speak forcefully, if you will, to countries that insist on using children as soldiers. Uganda, for example, abduction rates reached their record level in late 2002, 2003, over 8,000 boys and girls were forced by the Lord's Resistance Army to become child soldiers.

We see this in the Democratic of the Congo. We see this in Burma, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Sudan, and Uganda. We see that Burma's national army alone includes an estimated 70,000 child soldiers. It is of course a burden on the children and there is no hope.

As I speak about the child soldiers, the most glaring example was heard from the eloquent presentation of the president of Liberia that talked about almost every child in Liberia was used as a child soldier during the vicious war headed by Charles Taylor.

I am hoping that we can continue to make our moral point, assert our moral point as the appropriations process moves forward, and that this too would engender or incur report language, if you will, the management statement that occurs as we move toward the Senate.

I would like, as I discuss this before I yield to the distinguished gentleman, is to mention my recent trip to Chad, and to indicate, in addition to I am sure the impact of the issue of child soldiers, the impact of refugees from Sudan.

Even though the Chad receives international military education training dollars, which I wanted to limit, my real focus is to have those dollars go toward humanitarian aid to take the burden off of the government of Chad, as it works to be a welcome refuge for our refugees coming out of Sudan and to protect them, providing security for them.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that all of these issues will receive the attention of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, if the gentlewoman would yield, I appreciate again the good work that she has done in this area, and certainly in our subcommittee, she has asked for some consideration in the conference for language, and certainly we will want to consider that. I do appreciate that.

If the gentlewoman is prepared to withdraw the amendment, I would not have to insist on my point of order.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I thank the distinguished chairman. I am prepared to withdraw it. As I said, my earlier thoughts are that would not it be great to have had the point of order waived, because I think children are dying as we speak and the refugees in Chad need our help.

I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to thank Mrs. LOWEY for her support. I do want to acknowledge Rebecca Singer Cohen in my office who worked diligently on these amendments. With that, I look forward to working with you for language as we move toward the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today to support my Amendment to this Foreign Operations Appropriation bill, which states that none of the funds made available in this Act under the heading "INTERNATIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING" or "FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM" may be used in contravention of the child soldiers protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The nations known to use child soldiers do not deserve military assistance from our Nation.

On June 18, 2002 the U.S. Senate gave unanimous consent to U.S. ratification of the child soldiers protocol, which was the optional protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict. This decision meant that the United States would not put anyone under the age of eighteen in combat. However, despite that fact that many nations throughout the world signed and ratified the protocol, the problem of children being put into combat situations is still prevalent in many regions of the world. Despite gains in awareness and better understanding of practical policies that can help reduce the use of children in war, the practice persists and globally, the number of child soldiers—about 300,000—is believed to have remained fairly constant. In some continuing armed conflicts, child recruitment increased alarmingly. In Northern Uganda, abduction rates reached record levels in late 2002 and 2003 as over 8,000 boys and girls were forced by the Lord's Resistance Army to become soldiers, laborers, and sexual slaves. In the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where all parties to the armed conflict recruit and use children, some as young as seven, the forced recruitment of children increased so dramatically in late 2002 and early 2003 that observers described the fighting forces as "armies of children."

However, it is not just non-governmental armed opposition groups who continue to use children to fight wars. Governments including those in Burma, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, Sudan, and Uganda have continued to recruit and use children in armed conflict. Burma's national army alone includes an estimated 70,000 child soldiers, which is nearly one-quarter of world's total and routinely sends children as young as twelve into battle against armed ethnic opposition groups. Both Uganda and the DRC have ratified the optional protocol, but flout their obligations by using child soldiers. The Ugandan People's Defense Force has recruited children who escaped or were captured from the rebel Lord's Resistance Army, and has trained and deployed children recruited into local defense units. The government of DRC maintains children in its ranks despite a 2000 presidential decree calling for the demobilization of child soldiers.

While none of these nations are specifically targeted to receive any military assistance in this Appropriation, it is important that this amendment is passed so that a message against the use of child soldiers is sent throughout the world. Regardless of how unlikely it is that such funding may ever take

place, we as a nation can not allow even the slightest possibility that taxpayer money may go to pay for military assistance to other nations who continue to use child soldiers. It is also important to note that these military assistance funds do not cover any humanitarian assistance, only funds under the International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Financing Programs. It's a travesty that here in America we talk of holding our children above all else, but around the world children are being used as tools for war. I urge support for the Jackson-Lee Amendment to prohibit military assistance to nations that continue to use child soldiers.

We originally had this amendment include the words "not against their will." The reason, Mr. Chairman, is that in the time that I spent in Chad with the refugees that have been resettled in Chad, I saw that the crisis in Darfur and the surrounding border areas between Sudan and Chad still exist.

We have made great strides in providing resources to the region; but as I traveled to Chad and met with the leadership of Chad, they talked about the enormous challenges that they are presently having with their refugees and the refugees from Sudan and the need for resources. At the same time as I talked one on one to the refugees that were there, they expressed to me that the brutality was still going on.

Of course, in Chad we find that there is a lack of sufficient water, adequate medical supplies, and, of course, the possibility that the Janjaweed will come across the border and raid them at will. But at the same time, these refugees were frightened about the possibility of being returned to Sudan because the Government of Chad may be overwhelmed with the resources needed to protect them.

I believe, of course, that we can help provide the resources to Chad needed to protect those refugees, and the United Nations refugee resettlement effort was very much in force and very much an effective tool.

But as we know, the genocidal regime in Sudan has left 2.5 million people displaced and at least 380,000 people dead in Darfur. We also know that there is a continuing number of refugees that have come across the border.

Due to increasing violence, 15,000 innocent civilians continue to die each month. Genocide cannot continue on our watch. The United States must move forward towards an effective action against this terrible crime.

We are gratified that this Congress voted on a genocide initiative and declared that genocide was occurring. The United Nations, of course, has had a more difficult time dealing with that question. But we know that genocide has occurred. We know that these refugees are fleeing for a very important reason. The United Nations Secretary General has described the situation in Darfur as "a little short of hell on Earth," and expert John Prendergast calls it "Rwanda in slow motion."

Under cover of a decade-long civil war that has claimed 2 million Sudanese lives, the government-backed Janjaweed continues their campaign to wipe out communities of African tribal farmers who live in the region.

I understand that there have been changes in the Sudanese Government. In Chad, I met with the Sudanese ambassador. I have met with the Sudanese ambassador, to the dismay of many here in the United States, trying to find common ground.

I want to applaud the work of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) and the Committee on International Relations and the Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs, that has looked at this question and has fought it with great, great perseverance. The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. JACKSON) provided additional dollars.

But I want to make sure that any Darfuran refugee that is in Chad is not forced to leave for any economic reason. Of course, we need more dollars to help Chad, more support of the United Nations Commissioner on Human Rights and Refugees. But we also need to ensure that resources here by this appropriation do not force anyone to go back to a place where they do not want to go.

Some refugees may want to go back. When I met with them one on one, they talked about their cattle being destroyed, they talked about there being no place for them, their villages had been destroyed. We looked and spoke with the African Union at the aerial footage that would show how large villages had been destroyed, so there is not much for them to return to.

I want to be able to say that we are working at all ends, the declaration of genocide, the negotiations with Sudan to stop the violence and stop the devastating destruction of these individuals in Sudan and stop the fleeing from Sudan.

But now that we are in the predicament that we are in, which is 380,000, up to 400,000 and growing, refugees in Chad, we want to make sure that there is no fear, no, if you will, requirement, no demand, no shutting. Refugees who do not want to go back, they should not have to go.

Let me say this as well: if you speak to the women and the children that I had a chance to speak to, I can only say that tears would come to your eyes, the raping, the brutalization, the fear, the apprehension. I would ask my colleagues to consider an amendment that simply wants to give to those who are in fear of their lives the opportunity not to return if they desire not to return.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. POE

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 10 offered by Mr. POE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 5xx. Appropriations made in this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of \$597,000,000.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will control the time in opposition.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. KOLBE) each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the work that the committee has done on this foreign ops appropriations bill.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment resets the spending of this bill, however, to the 2006 foreign ops appropriation bill. Considering the ballooning size of the government, this would seem to be a modest gesture. Some say that \$597 million is just a small drop in the bucket. That may seem true to some people who write checks for a living, but I disagree.

You tell that to the people down in Sabine Pass, Texas which was leveled during Hurricane Rita, that \$597 million is not a lot of money. These good folks are wondering why we are spending money all over the world when 40,000 of them still have blue tarps on their roofs. It would seem to me that charity certainly begins at home before we raise spending to many third world countries.

I'm not asking for a massive cut in foreign programs, I am asking that Congress consider aid that we spend all over the world. I receive letters and phone calls every day from people asking us to take care of their money. It is an important to these individuals, especially people who have recently been hurt by Wilma, Rita and Katrina.

We can keep asking Americans to trust us with their money as we send it all over the world, but some day, after we have gone well too far, the American people will tell us that they have probably had enough. We cannot continue to be the guns, bread and butter to the world. We must hold the line on money we give away to other nations and take care of our people first.

So this amendment reduces overall spending. But because it would be up to the bureaucrats to decide where those actual cuts would be, and that aid that is in the interests of the United States, like aid to Israel, aid that probably ought to be increased, and they may remove that aid and continue wasteful aid that we spend, for example, the \$4 million we give to Tibet so that they keep their culture, maybe even aid to Egypt, and that gives them too much discretion, I think it is in the best interest that I withdraw this amendment.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. POE

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 11 offered by Mr. POE:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES

SEC. 5XX. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to provide assistance to any country the government of which does not accept the transfer from the United States of citizens or nationals of such country who have been issued a final removal order by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chairman, many Americans have joined Congress in the illegal immigration debate over the past several months. Important questions on guest worker programs, detention space, and the so-called catch and release programs have been discussed numerous times.

However, one overlooked aspect of illegal immigration is the delay or the refusal of foreign countries that we give aid to to accept the ordered deportation of citizens from the United States. Many of these ordered deported have been convicted of felonies, gone to prison and U.S. penitentiaries, and illegally entered the United States initially.

A report issued in April of 2006 by the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General states, that ICE's Office of Detention and Removal is being forced to devote a significant percentage of its funded detention beds, 14 percent, to illegals whose countries are either slow or unwilling to take those people back after they have been ordered deported.

The report also states that thousands of these individuals end up then being released in America as our government continues to get stonewalled by so-called friends, but turn out to be uncooperative foreign nations.

The cost incurred in fiscal year 2003 by the U.S. due to the delay or refusal of the top eight nations, including India, was \$83 million to American taxpayers.

In June of 2004, America had 136,241 illegals from those top eight nations with orders to be departed, but those governments refused to take those individuals. So what happened? Of that 136,241 illegals, 98 percent of those were released and are walking free on American streets because we cannot detain them.

These costs are sure to increase along with illegal immigration from offending countries. What do illegal immigrants have to lose if they know their own country will not take them back after they have been deported?

They make their way to America, they come here illegally, they break our laws, and they know their country will refuse to take them back. The United States should not have to foot

the bill for illegal immigrants because their home Nations are constructing roadblocks.

It is time we offer a proper incentive to these uncooperative nations, our so called friends. This amendment would require recipients of foreign aid to accept and repatriate nationals who have been deported from this country.

Those nations that do not accept the transfer of their nationals would not be eligible to receive American aid. These nations cannot have it both ways. This is not about punishing any particular nation, it is about asking these countries to work with us and accept our assistance, also to respect our sovereignty and sanctity of our borders and take back their lawfully-deported citizens.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona wish to make a point of order or continue to reserve?

Mr. KOLBE. I would make the point of order unless the gentleman would like to say anything further before I make my point of order.

Mr. POE. I understand there is a point of order and with that I will withdraw my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SANDERS:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE VI—ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS BY THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES TO APPROVE AN APPLICATION FOR A LONG-TERM LOAN OR LOAN GUARANTEE WITH RESPECT TO AN OIL AND GAS FIELD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_.

None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to approve an application for a long-term loan or loan guarantee with respect to an oil and gas field development project.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I would claim the time in opposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will control the time in opposition.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, this tripartisan amendment has wide support across the political spectrum. It has been cosponsored by RON PAUL of Texas, Mr. HINCHEY of New York, Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio, and has been endorsed by a number of leading national

organizations, including the U.S. Business and Industry Council, the Taxpayers for Common Sense, the Green Scissors Coalition, Public Citizen, Friends of the Earth, and the U.S. Public Interest Research Group.

□ 1300

This amendment is simple and it is straightforward. At a time when this Nation has an \$8.2 trillion national debt, this amendment would simply prohibit the Export-Import Bank from providing corporate welfare to large oil companies for the development of oil and gas projects overseas.

Mr. Chairman, in America today there are proposals coming from the White House and the leadership of this institution to cut back on health care, to cut back on Medicare, to cut back on Medicaid, to cut back on financial aid for college middle class students. And yet if we do not have enough money to take care of the middle class and their needs, working families, lower-income families, I wonder why we have billions of dollars available to provide corporate welfare for the largest oil companies in the United States of America, companies that are receiving today billions and billions of dollars in profits.

It is beyond comprehension that anybody in this institution could come forward with a straight face and say that the taxpayers of America should be providing loan guarantees and subsidies to corporations like ExxonMobil, which last year earned \$36 billion in profits, more profits than any corporation in the history of the world. Companies like ExxonMobil which had enough money to pay out \$398 million for a retirement package for their former CEO. That the taxpayers of this country, that middle-class families, that working families should be subsidizing the largest oil companies in the world who are receiving record-breaking profits, who are paying their CEOs huge compensation packages is literally insane.

We have real needs in this country. We have needs for our veterans, needs for education, needs for health care. If oil companies in America cannot make a buck today without coming for corporate welfare to the taxpayers of this country, they are never going to make a buck.

Since 1996 the Export-Import Bank has given more than \$7 billion in loans and loan guarantees for oil and gas projects all over this world, including \$1.3 billion to ExxonMobil and nearly \$2 billion to our old friends in Halliburton, another company that is obviously in desperate need of taxpayer funds.

Mr. Chairman, to add insult to injury, the top recipient, and I hope you hear this, of this corporate welfare is not even an American company. It is not even a privately owned company. I didn't know that my Republican friends were so supportive of state-owned nationalized industries. I learn

something new every day. But the top recipient of this corporate welfare is PEMEX, a wholly owned oil company of Mexico. Well, isn't that great that the taxpayers of America are subsidizing a wholly owned oil company of Mexico. Well, how about paying attention to some small businesses in America?

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, as I have the right to close and I am the only speaker on my side, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HINCHEY).

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend and colleague, the gentleman from Vermont, for offering this amendment which I think is very appropriate and very much to the point these days. But before I begin with that, I also want to express my deep appreciation to my friend and colleague on the other side of the aisle, Mr. KOLBE, the gentleman from Arizona who is the chairman of the committee which is overseeing this bill.

I want to just thank him for the good sound solid work that he has done, and I want to also tell him that I have very much appreciated having the opportunity to be associated with him in his work. I think he has done an extraordinary job in chairing this subcommittee on appropriations, and I think he has set an excellent example for his successor, whoever that may be. Of course, we hope that successor will be from this side of the aisle, but we will await and see what happens. Whoever it is, the example that Mr. KOLBE has set is one that is important for all of us, and I thank him very much.

Last year, the world's five biggest oil companies recorded a staggering \$111 billion in profits. And for the first quarter of this year, these same companies have racked up about \$28 billion in profits which puts them right on track for even exceeding the record profits that they established last year. The contrast between Big Oil's prosperity and the economic conditions of the vast majority of Americans is very, very obvious and deeply divided. People all across this country are finding it more and more difficult to heat their homes, and they are finding it true that each week a bigger chunk out of their paycheck is going to pay for the gasoline that they need just to get back and forth to work. So Americans are getting gouged twice. They are getting gouged at the pump and they are getting gouged in their tax bills.

So what this amendment does is begin to focus attention on this situation where we are subsidizing American oil companies that are making record profits to go off and spend the taxpayers' dollar to develop energy sources in some other part of the world. It just does not make any sense. They have more cash on hand right now than they know what to do with,

and now we are providing them with additional subsidies.

So I thank the gentleman from Vermont for giving us the opportunity to vote on this amendment, to establish some clarity here with regard to how we use these funds. The kind of corporate welfare that is exemplified here in this particular example of taxpayers' dollars going to the richest companies in the world making the biggest profits in the world is just another example of how we have misallocated the taxpayers' dollars in this country, denying them the things they need in order to subsidize the coffers of people who do not need it. Let's pass this amendment.

Last year, the world's five biggest oil companies—ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, BP, ConocoPhillips and Chevron Texaco—recorded a staggering \$111 billion in profits.

For the first quarter of 2006, these same companies recorded almost \$28 billion in profits.

The contrast between Big Oil's prosperity and the struggles of ordinary families to pay for the high cost of energy has never been clearer.

Americans are getting gouged twice: once at the pump when they pay high prices and twice, when they pay taxes that end up in the pockets of some of the most profitable energy companies in the world.

Yet, despite these record profits, the oil industry continues to benefit from billions in giveaways—courtesy of the American taxpayer. This amendment would put an end to one such egregious subsidy.

As my good friend from Vermont has explained, since 1995, the Export-Import Bank has provided more than 7 billion US taxdollars for loans and loan guarantees for oil and gas projects all over the world—all funded by Uncle Sam, or should I say, by taxpayers?

And look where our tax dollars are going: \$1.3 billion to Exxon-Mobil; \$162 million to BP; \$300 million to Chevron; and nearly \$2 billion to Halliburton.

Can anybody tell us without laughing up their sleeve that these corporate giants need more help from the very people who are having a difficult time affording to heat or cool their homes or put gasoline in their cars?

And what's more, should we ever be subsidizing a foreign firm? As the gentleman from Vermont has already pointed out, the top recipient of this corporate welfare is Pemex, which is wholly-owned by the government of Mexico.

Since 1996, Pemex has benefited from over \$4 billion in financing from the Export-Import Bank.

In fact, roughly 70 percent of total Export-Import Bank financing for oil and gas projects since 1996 has gone to Pemex.

So why can't we see the absurdity of American taxpayers who are already \$8.3 trillion in debt, subsidizing the Mexican government's oil and gas operations?

American tax dollars should not be publicly financing oil and gas projects for a company that is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Mexican government. We should be embarrassed to ask that of our constituents.

This amendment would simply provide a time-out for more of this corporate welfare benefitting the most profitable companies in

the country when they want to develop energy overseas, at the expense of ordinary Americans.

This amendment would acknowledge that we are finished with putting American taxpayers at risk when we guarantee Export Import loans for risky oil and gas ventures overseas.

It would end the bilking the public trough for private gain.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is again about fairness.

Why should the US taxpayer prop up the oil and gas industry in times like these? I can see no good reason, nor should my colleagues.

These companies can afford to do their risky business with no assist from the public.

They can get loans from banks. They are not strapped for cash to invest overseas.

They have told us loud and clear that they do not need our subsidies, so let's take them at their word.

Unfortunately, every time we do take them at their word, these same companies come back begging to Washington for more corporate welfare and taxpayer dollars. This simply has to stop.

If American companies want to invest in energy resources overseas, have at it, and good luck to you. Just don't expect hard-working, underpaid Americans to foot the bill.

Support your taxpayers. End corporate welfare. Support this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Vermont has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I gather many of my friends here are strong proponents of the free enterprise system. They like the idea of risk, venture taking, and I wonder why it is that when the Export-Import Bank is supposed to be the place of last resort when large oil companies like ExxonMobil are supposed to go to the banks, I wonder why ExxonMobil is not going to Citibank or other large banks to get any assistance they might need. It is beyond comprehension to me that ExxonMobil and Halliburton cannot get a loan from the private sector. Beyond belief.

Furthermore, I find it unbelievable, to be honest with you, as to why the taxpayers of this country are subsidizing a state-owned industry in Mexico, PEMEX, they are a state-owned oil company, when certainly my friends over there would never think of in a million years of subsidizing a state-owned oil company in the United States of America.

Here is the bottom line: historically the Ex-Im, the Export-Import Bank, has been a major provider of corporate welfare to the largest corporations in America. There are corporations that have received huge amounts of help from Export-Import and then they say, oh, thank you very much, taxpayers of America. By the way, we are shutting down plants in this country and we are moving to China. And now what we are looking at is one segment of their loans and loan guarantees to the oil industry.

Thank you, taxpayers of America, for subsidizing us, and now we are going to

charge you \$3 for a gallon of gas while we earn record-breaking profits.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment should in fact be passed unanimously. It is beyond belief; it would be beyond belief to the people of this country that there is anyone here who thinks the taxpayer money should go to the oil industry which is enjoying record-breaking profits while they rip off the American people.

I would hope we have widespread support for this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in fact, I think this amendment would be defeated unanimously if people understood what it is really about. It is not about big oil companies. It is not about supporting big oil companies. It is about supporting usually small suppliers, small U.S. manufacturers that work in the large, huge energy industry around the world. So I rise in very strong opposition to this amendment.

We are looking at one of the largest projects, in fact it is the largest infrastructure project in the world today at Saklan Island. The reserves there are larger than the North Slope. They are larger than the Gulf of Mexico. These are huge possible reserves.

Now, if we are concerned about energy in this country, if we are concerned about oil and gas in this country and having enough gasoline to run our cars, we ought to be concerned about developing this. And if we are concerned about making sure we have environmental protections for a project like this, we want to have some participation in this project, and that is exactly what the funding from OPEC and Ex-Im Bank allows us to do to have that kind of participation.

The gentleman made some comment about even though it is not the Saklan project about PEMEX, but there again PEMEX in Mexico, that is the state-owned oil industry in Mexico. There is nothing in here about supporting PEMEX. It is about supporting American business contractors, American manufacturers that export to PEMEX, that sell pipe, that sell drill equipment, that sell rigs, that sell all kinds of things. It is about keeping jobs here in the United States. That is what this is about and that is what it is about with the Saklan Island project as well.

This is absolutely not the right way to go. And, again, if we want to have some participation in this, if we want to make sure that this project is done the right way, we want to be sure that Export-Import Bank is involved with supporting those small suppliers that he was not talking about, supporting those contractors, those business people, because that helps us to participate in this.

It is really not so much about the big company, the ExxonMobil and the Kelloggs. It is about companies like Solar Turbines Incorporated, about S &

P Steel Products. This is why we have the Ex-Im Bank to support these kinds of exports to other countries, to support jobs here in the United States. That is exactly what the Export-Import Bank is about, jobs here in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment is not the right way to proceed, and I hope that my colleagues will soundly defeated this amendment. If you are concerned about energy, if you are concerned about gas prices, and you want to develop in a reasonable way reserves of energy overseas and if you want to support American manufacturers and American jobs, defeat this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. HEFLEY

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 15 offered by Mr. HEFLEY:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 5xx. Appropriations made in this Act are hereby reduced in the amount of \$213,000,000.

□ 1315

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of June 8, 2006, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, first of all, I would like to echo the comments of Mr. HINCHAY on the prior amendment concerning the chairman, and I have enormous respect for the work that you have done and wish you well in whatever you do after this, but you are a conscientious legislator, and we are to be proud of you for that.

Mr. Chairman, I rise again today to offer an amendment to cut the level of funding in this appropriation bill by 1 percent. This amount equals \$213 million. It is only one penny off of every dollar spent.

I have several pages here of brilliant explanation of why. I am not going to go through all of that because I do not think I am going to change any minds, and yes, I know this will not balance

the budget. It is symbolic, but at least it shows that we are thinking about it and that we are serious about it. In my budget at home and your budget at home or any department's budget, if they cannot find one penny out of a dollar, then I think something is very, very wrong.

Mr. Chairman, I would move the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arizona seek to control time in opposition?

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I take the time in opposition, and I will spend even less time than the gentleman from Colorado did as we both go out the door here, and we will follow each other out the door of this distinguished body.

I want to say to him that I would say the same thing about him, the kind words he said about me. He has had very distinguished service here in this body, and he is a person that is known for his integrity and his commitment to principles. One of those commitments is the holding down spending, and it is something that all of us could heed from time to time.

However, having said that, I would oppose this amendment for the obvious reasons, but I think that we have a carefully crafted bill and a \$213 million across-the-board cut from every account would have some devastating impacts in certain areas.

For that reason, as much as I respect the gentleman from Colorado, I would oppose this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY).

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I rise in the closing moments of the legislative work on the Foreign Operations subcommittee report almost entirely to remind the Members that this is perhaps one of the most difficult bills of all those that we take through the appropriations process, not because it is the largest bill, not because there are not problems solving the bill, but because, generally speaking across the country, Americans tend to say if we are going to spend money, we ought to spend money at home first and forget about spending money anywhere else, except perhaps for national defense.

Oftentimes my constituents say why are we spending so much money on for-

eign aid, not recognizing that we are spending such a very, very fractional piece of our total dollar available in this arena, but it is through this vehicle that our voice is effectively heard around the world on behalf of freedom, of opportunity and, indeed, on behalf of American interests.

There is little doubt that this bill has done so well over the years because we have had the kind of leadership in this subcommittee that truly recognizes the importance of this. We have all talked about the fact that Mrs. LOWEY and our chairman, JIM KOLBE, have worked so well together, but this is JIM KOLBE's last bill on the floor where he is formally presenting his thought and his leadership relative to that role in the world. He has done a fabulous job for us. We are going to miss him in the House. I must say that if any regret regarding these remarks at all, it is to say that I only wish JIM KOLBE would be back next year working with us on this and many other projects for years to come.

So thank you, Mr. KOLBE, very much.

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act and want to thank Chairman KOLBE and Ranking Member LOWEY for their hard work, thoughtfulness and dedication to bringing such a well-crafted bill to the floor.

There are so many important issues this bill addresses and so many ways in which it positively demonstrates the United States' values as a leader and a responsible member of the family of nations. I am grateful for the full funding of the President's request for aid to Israel and for humanitarian assistance to Sudan, and am thrilled it goes above and beyond the President's request for the global HIV/AIDS pandemic.

I appreciate the inclusion of reporting requirements for the protection of children affected by humanitarian emergencies, an issue I've worked with Representative LOWEY on, as well as the inclusion of \$45 million to support research and development of microbicides as a means of combating HIV/AIDS.

I appreciate the chairman and ranking member's support of the Community Action Program in Iraq—known as CAP. The CAP program directly engages Iraqis in reconstructing their own communities, while building a nationwide grassroots constituency for democracy. Typical CAP projects use both U.S. and Iraqi funds and resources to rebuild schools, repair water and sewage lines, build health clinics, as well as a host of other infrastructure and development projects.

I have traveled to Iraq 12 times—4 times outside the umbrella of the military—and have seen first-hand how the CAP program improves the lives of Iraqis and, most importantly, how it helps us accomplish our mission of creating a secure environment for the Iraqi people so democracy can prosper.

This legislation provides \$50 million for the CAP program, and I would urge the chairman to consider, as the bill moves forward, that a higher funding level would certainly be money well spent.

Regarding the Peace Corps, I am grateful for the inclusion of \$325 million for the Peace Corps, which is an increase of \$5 million above the fiscal year 2006 level, but is unfor-

tunately \$12 million below the President's request. I wish we could have done better. As the U.S. strives to create a better understanding of America in the world, the 7,800 Peace Corps volunteers serving from Armenia to Zambia are tangible evidence that America cares about its global neighbors.

Peace Corps volunteers have worked in every corner of the world, including the Middle East, and demonstrated the "human side" of American assistance: promoting friendship, cross cultural understanding along with sustainable international development.

Again, I appreciate the hard work that went into this bill and urge all my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2007.

The United States should plant seeds of peace, not seeds of war. Tragically, however, this legislation appropriates nearly \$5 billion—or about 25 percent of total spending—for direct military assistance. H.R. 5522 also includes more than \$2.5 billion for so-called "Economic Support Funds" that recipient countries often direct toward security budgets. This spending subsidizes armed conflict, encouraging violence rather than diplomacy around the world.

At the same time, the legislation includes several provisions I would have loved to support as a stand-alone bill. For example, it provides \$450 million for humanitarian relief efforts in Sudan. Significant financing is included for much-needed disaster and famine assistance, temporary resettlement of refugees, development aid, and peacekeeping operations. I hope that this assistance will help ameliorate the consequences of the genocide in Darfur. Similarly, I support bipartisan efforts to combat global AIDS.

But in the end, the bad outweighs the good and I must vote against this bill, which encourages billions in counterproductive military assistance.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Chairman, one of the hardest jobs Members of Congress face while in office is deciding whether to support or oppose a bill that is half good and half bad. Too often, we are forced to vote in favor of issues we strongly oppose while supporting goals with which we agree because our viewpoint was not the prevailing view. That is exactly what I faced today with H.R. 5522, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act of 2007.

Mr. Chairman, I am on the record today as voting "aye" on the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. I voted "aye" because the bill contains many worthwhile and effective provisions. Most importantly, the bill offers financial support to Israel and many other of our partners in democracy. Without backing from the United States, countries that uphold democracy and freedom could suffer, and I, for one, will always support countries that cherish and promote freedom and democratic ideals.

Another important provision that I strongly support in this bill is the withholding of 60 percent of the funds allocated for Russia until its president certifies that they have terminated any arrangements to provide nuclear assistance to Iran.

I am also extremely pleased with the many pro-life provisions maintained in the bill. These pro-life provisions send a clear message to foreign governments that if you engage in

population control and abortion practices, you will not receive assistance from the United States.

These measures, along with other provisions designed to keep jobs in America are examples of why I chose to support this piece of legislation.

However, Mr. Chairman, there were numerous provisions within the bill that I have serious reservations about and that did not have enough support to be removed from the bill. I would like to go on record highlighting the portions of the bill I do not support.

Mr. Chairman, I am deeply concerned about the International Export and Investment Agencies funding included in the bill. This provision requires the Federal Government to provide insurance to private companies investing in foreign countries. I cannot for the life of me understand why taxpayer dollars should fund this agency. If private companies wish to insure their investments overseas, they should use private insurance companies to do so, not the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am also very concerned about the economic aid for Egypt contained in the bill. To be giving such economic assistance to Egypt at a time when it has been cracking down on top political dissidents and opponents within and without its borders is unwise. Many of my constituents who follow international affairs have contacted me abhorring the actions in the Sudan and wondering why Egypt continues to support the government in Khartoum. We need to send a message that we will not tolerate human rights abuses or support for such abuses, especially from one of our important strategic allies.

Mr. Chairman, the bill provides \$4.1 billion for the Agency for International Development, USAID, which provides funds for development related projects in developing countries. I am not opposed to helping out those countries in need, but this program has not proven effective enough over the course of its existence to warrant this level of funding.

Additionally, I want to express my opposition to the \$522 million for the Trade Capacity Enhancement Fund.

Mr. Chairman, this bill tested my beliefs and forced me to make a very difficult decision. In the end, I believe the good outweighs the bad, but I want my colleagues to know that I will continue working to remove these disturbing provisions. I was voted into this office to reduce Federal spending and bring common sense back to the legislative process. That is exactly what I will do.

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of H.R. 5522, the FY07 Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

I am pleased that the bill includes \$50 million in funding for Afghan women, including \$2 million for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

This funding builds upon funding for Afghan women and girls included in an amendment that I offered to the FY04 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations bill.

Over the past few years, the United States has invested in the reconstruction and development of Afghanistan both because it is the right thing to do and because it is critical to our security.

However, I, like many of my colleagues, am troubled about the recent acts of violence that have been occurring in Afghanistan.

Clearly, we have more work to do.

Afghan women were brutally oppressed by the Taliban regime, but they have been working to reclaim their role in society, in part because of critical U.S. assistance provided to Afghanistan.

Millions of girls have attended primary schools and equal rights for women are guaranteed in the constitution.

However, while women are vastly better off than they were, many continue to endure hardships including targeted violence, limited mobility, illiteracy, and a high rate of maternal mortality.

I also am very concerned about reports that schools continue to be targeted for violence, including dozens in the past year.

By giving women access to the skills and opportunities that they need to become partners in creating Afghanistan's future, we will ensure that women will no longer be second-class citizens.

I particularly want to note the \$2 million that is directed for the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission.

I recently met with Dr. Sima Samar, chair of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission, who discussed the valuable work of the Commission and the challenges that remain.

Dr. Samar is a courageous advocate for the rights of Afghan citizens, including women and children.

Her work is invaluable in ensuring that human rights are protected and respected in Afghanistan.

While I hope that all the aid for Afghanistan will help women, I commend the Appropriations Committee for continuing to recognize the needs of Afghan women.

I also am pleased that the bill includes \$34 million for the life saving work of UNFPA, the United Nations Population Fund.

UNFPA is a global leader in providing reproductive health care, including family planning services to the world's poorest women.

UNFPA helps women undergo pregnancy and childbirth safely and helps women and men to plan their families and avoid unintended pregnancies and protect themselves from HIV/AIDS infections.

Despite the unequalled and vital work that UNFPA provides, for the past four years, President Bush has denied them funding by refusing to release the \$34 million that Congress has appropriated.

Claiming unproven and unsubstantiated assertions regarding UNFPA's work in China, this Administration is turning its back on those most in need.

It has been estimated that the loss of each year's funding could prevent 2 million unintended pregnancies; nearly 800,000 abortions, 4,700 maternal deaths, nearly 60,000 cases of serious maternal illness; and more than 77,000 infant and child deaths.

The Bush administration's refusal to release these funds puts at risk the very lives and health of women and children in the world's poorest regions.

In anticipation of the president cancelling the FY07 funding again this year, I was grateful to Representative CAROLYN KILPATRICK for offering an amendment during full committee mark-up to ensure that the appropriated funds are released for the UNFPA's campaign to end obstetric fistula, a devastating and completely preventable condition that afflicts young women whose bodies are not mature enough to deliver healthy babies.

Unfortunately, the committee rejected the amendment.

I am very concerned that this amendment failed and hope that a solution to release the funds will be provided in Conference.

Most importantly, it is my hope that this year, President Bush reconsiders the impact of his decision and releases the life-saving funding that this chamber is wisely approving today.

This important bill will provide critical funding for organizations doing important work on the ground in countries all over the world.

One of those organizations is located in my congressional district.

CARE is currently in 72 countries worldwide helping to educate children, provide health care, give food to the hungry, and fight poverty.

And they do so much more.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill so that we can continue to fund these valuable initiatives.

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of this amendment by my friend from California. Human trafficking is slavery, plain and simple, and we are morally bound to do everything we can to put an end to it.

The sad truth is that human trafficking is one of the fastest growing types of transnational criminal activity. And yet, resources to combat it remain scarce.

My district, Orange County, is home to many victims of human trafficking, and I've had the opportunity to meet with some of them and also with some of the community groups who are providing these survivors with the support services they desperately need.

Orange County is also home to a Counter-Trafficking Task Force working to develop strong partnerships between local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. The Task Force trains first responders to identify and rescue trafficking victims, disrupt and apprehend traffickers and make subsequent referral of victims to needed support services.

We're very fortunate to have programs like these in the United States, but many other countries lack the resources or the expertise to combat human trafficking on their own. Without coordinated international efforts, we have little hope of defeating the traffickers.

That's why we need to dedicate many more of our foreign assistance dollars to helping our friends around the world in their anti-trafficking efforts. This amendment is a good first step, and I am pleased that the Chairman has agreed to accept it.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I come to the floor today in support of the fiscal year 2007 Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

I would like to commend the chairman, the gentleman from Arizona, Mr. KOLBE and the ranking member, the gentlewoman from New York, Mrs. LOWEY for their hard work and leadership on this legislation.

As this will be his last time chairing the subcommittee on foreign operations, I especially want to thank you Mr. KOLBE for your commitment to the issue of foreign aid and for consistently working in a bipartisan manner over the years with Ms. LOWEY, myself, and others.

With respect to the legislation before us, Mr. Chairman, I'd like to take a moment to highlight three particular provisions.

First, I am pleased that this bill includes \$450 million for humanitarian assistance in

Sudan. Of this, \$138 million is specifically for the war-torn Darfur region. The release of the rest is contingent on the certification that hostilities by the Government of Sudan and its Janjaweed militias have ended in Darfur and that humanitarian assistance can flow unimpeded.

Mr. Chairman, as we all know, a terrible genocide has been taking place in Darfur since February 2003.

Unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, the international community has been slow to respond this as a humanitarian disaster.

I traveled to the Darfur region twice and have witnessed first-hand the life and death situation of the refugees. They lack even the most basic needs. For example, because of limited funds the WFP has reduced the food ration for refugees to a mere 1050 calories per day. This is not enough to live on.

That's why, I am pleased that the funds allocated in this bill will help support efforts by the U.N. and the African Union to bring food, clean water, and other basic humanitarian assistance.

Second, I am pleased that this legislation includes funds to support the post-conflict democracy in Haiti.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the first democratically elected president of Haiti, Jean Bertrand Aristide was ousted from office in 1994 and again in 2004. For the last dozen years, Haiti has struggled in an economic and humanitarian crisis.

This February's election of Rene Preval is a significant milestone for our hemisphere's most fragile democracy.

We must do everything we can to allow peace and security to return. That's why this legislation's inclusion of \$164 million is so important.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that this bill includes \$3.4 billion to fight the global AIDS pandemic, including \$445 million for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. In the 25 years since the CDC reported the first cases of a rare form of pneumonia among 5 gay men in Los Angeles, HIV/AIDS has infected nearly 70 million throughout the world and killed more than 25 million.

We have made significant steps in the last few years to bring relief and hope to millions of infected and vulnerable individuals in the developing world, and with this increase in funding we acknowledge the work that still remains to be done.

Although I am disappointed that we could not match the need based figure of \$7.54 billion to combat AIDS, TB and Malaria, I hope that in conference we can at least support the Senate in seeking a funding level of \$4.826 billion.

Mr. Chairman, with our Nation embroiled in an unnecessary war in Iraq, and our international credibility and standing at it's lowest in history, this bill helps us showcase what it best about American humanitarian efforts.

I thank the committee for it's just consideration of many competing priorities within a limited allocation and for bringing to the floor a bill that will provide a meaningful contribution to international aid.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

SEQUENTIAL VOTES POSTPONED IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments on which

further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 7 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. MCGOVERN of Massachusetts.

Amendment by Mr. WEINER of New York.

Amendment No. 5 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment by Mr. KUCINICH of Ohio.

Amendment by Mr. SANDERS of Vermont.

Amendment No. 15 by Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado.

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 174, noes 229, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 242]

AYES—174

Abercrombie  
Ackerman  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barrow  
Bean  
Berkley  
Berman  
Bishop (NY)  
Blumenauer  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Brown (OH)  
Brown, Corrine  
Butterfield  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Carnahan  
Carson  
Chandler  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Cummings  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Doggett  
Doyle  
Ehlers  
Emanuel  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Filner

Flake  
Frank (MA)  
Gonzalez  
Gordon  
Green, Al  
Grijalva  
Gutknecht  
Hall  
Harman  
Hastings (FL)  
Hersteth  
Higgins  
Hinchev  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Insllee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson, E. B.  
Kelly  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kind  
Kucinich  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowe  
Lynch  
Maloney  
Markey

Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCollum (MN)  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Michaud  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Otter  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascrell  
Pastor  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pitts  
Platts  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)

Sabo  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sanders  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz (PA)  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Sherman  
Skelton  
Slaughter

Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Solis  
Spratt  
Stark  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Towns  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)

Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Wexler  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

NOES—229

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Bachus  
Barrett (SC)  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bass  
Beauprez  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonner  
Boozman  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Bradley (NH)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp (MI)  
Campbell (CA)  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chocola  
Coble  
Cole (OK)  
Costa  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cueller  
Culberson  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal (GA)  
Delahunt  
DeLay  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doolittle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Emerson  
English (PA)  
Everett  
Feeney  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick (PA)  
Foley  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Foxx

Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Green, Gene  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Hostettler  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inglis (SC)  
Issa  
Istook  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Kanjorski  
Keller  
Kennedy (MN)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Klaine  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Matheson  
McCaul (TX)  
McCotter  
McCrery  
McHenry  
McMorris  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran (KS)  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Musgrave

Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nunes  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Oxley  
Pearce  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Poe  
Pombo  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryan (KS)  
Saxton  
Schmidt  
Schwarz (MI)  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Sodrel  
Souder  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Turner  
Upton  
Walden (OR)  
Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—29

Baker  
Becerra  
Blunt

Boehlert  
Bono  
Brady (PA)

Cannon  
Conaway  
Costello

Davis (FL) Gutierrez  
Diaz-Balart, M. Jones (OH)  
Engel Kaptur  
Evans Kingston  
Ford Manzullo  
Gibbons McHugh  
Gilchrest McKeon

Nussle  
Peterson (PA)  
Reyes  
Walsh  
Watson  
Wicker

Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Sabo  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda  
T.  
Sanders  
Schakowsky  
Schiff

Schwartz (PA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shays  
Sherman  
Simmons  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Solis  
Stark  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Tauscher  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)

Tierney  
Towns  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn

Gibbons  
Gutierrez  
Kaptur  
Kingston  
Manzullo

McHugh  
McKeon  
Nussle  
Pence  
Peterson (PA)

Reyes  
Walsh  
Watson  
Wicker

□ 1344

Messrs. TIAHRT, GOODE, ORTIZ, KNOLLENBERG, BURGESS, and COSTA changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California and Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 188, noes 218, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 243]

AYES—188

Abercrombie Etheridge LaTourette  
Ackerman Farr Leach  
Allen Fattah Lee  
Andrews Feeney Levin  
Baca Filner Lewis (GA)  
Baird Fitzpatrick (PA) Lipinski  
Baldwin Flake LoBiondo  
Berkley Foley Lofgren, Zoe  
Berman Ford Lowey  
Berry Frank (MA) Lynch  
Biggert Gilchrest Maloney  
Bishop (NY) Goode Markey  
Blumenauer Gordon Matsui  
Boucher Green, Al McCarthy  
Brown (OH) Green, Gene McCollum (MN)  
Brown, Corrine Grijalva McDermott  
Butterfield Gutknecht McGovern  
Camp (MI) Harman McKinney  
Capps Higgins McNulty  
Capuano Hinchey Meehan  
Cardin Holden Meek (FL)  
Carnahan Holt Meeks (NY)  
Carson Honda Melancon  
Chabot Hooley Michaud  
Chandler Hoyer Millender-  
Clay Hulshof McDonald  
Cleaver Inglis (SC) Miller, George  
Clyburn Inslee Mollohan  
Coble Israel Moore (KS)  
Conyers Jackson (IL) Moore (WI)  
Crowley Jackson-Lee Moran (KS)  
Cummins (TX) Moran (VA)  
Davis (CA) Jefferson Nadler  
Davis (IL) Johnson, E. B. Napolitano  
Davis (TN) Jones (OH) Neal (MA)  
DeFazio Kanjorski Oberstar  
DeGette Kelly Obey  
Delahunt Kennedy (RI) Oliver  
DeLauro Kildee Owens  
Dicks Kilpatrick (MI) Pallone  
Doggett Kind Pascrell  
Doyle Kucinich Pastor  
Duncan LaHood Paul  
Ehlers Langevin Payne  
Emanuel Lantos Pelosi  
Engel Larsen (WA) Peterson (MN)  
Eshoo Larson (CT) Petri

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Bachus  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bass  
Bean  
Beauprez  
Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonner  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Bradley (NH)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Campbell (CA)  
Cantor  
Capito  
Cardoza  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Chocola  
Cole (OK)  
Cooper  
Costa  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Cubin  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal (GA)  
DeLay  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Dingell  
Doolittle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Edwards  
Emerson  
English (PA)  
Everett  
Ferguson  
Forbes  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach

Baker  
Becerra  
Blunt  
Boehlert

NOES—218

Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Hall  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hersteth  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Hostettler  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Issa  
Istook  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Keller  
Kennedy (MN)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kuhl (NY)  
Latham  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel  
E.  
Mack  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Matheson  
McCaull (TX)  
McCotter  
McCrery  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McMorris  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nunes  
Ortiz

NOT VOTING—26

Bono  
Brady (PA)  
Cannon  
Conaway

Osborne  
Otter  
Oxley  
Pearce  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pombo  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Saxton  
Schmidt  
Schwarz (MI)  
Scott (GA)  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simpson  
Skelton  
Smith (TX)  
Snyder  
Sodrel  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Turner  
Walden (OR)  
Wamp  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Westmoreland  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)

Costello  
Davis (FL)  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Evans

□ 1350

Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina and Mr. DICKS changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MARIO DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall Nos. 242 and 243 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “no.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. WEINER

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. WEINER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 312, noes 97, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 244]

AYES—312

Abercrombie Chabot Filner  
Ackerman Chandler Fitzpatrick (PA)  
Allen Choccola Flake  
Andrews Clay Foley  
Baca Cleaver Forbes  
Bachus Clyburn Ford  
Baird Coble Fossella  
Baldwin Conyers Foxx  
Barrett (SC) Cooper Frank (AZ)  
Barrow Costa Franks (MA)  
Bartlett (MD) Cramer Gallegly  
Bass Crowley Garrett (NJ)  
Bean Cubin Gerlach  
Beauprez Cuellar Gillmor  
Berkley Culberson Gingrey  
Berman Cummings Gonzalez  
Berry Davis (AL) Goode  
Bilirakis Davis (CA) Goodlatte  
Bishop (GA) Davis (IL) Gordon  
Bishop (NY) Davis (KY) Graves  
Blackburn Davis (TN) Green (WI)  
Blumenauer Davis, Jo Ann Green, Al  
Bonner Davis, Tom Green, Gene  
Boozman Deal (GA) Grijalva  
Boren DeFazio Gutknecht  
Boswell DeGette Harman  
Boucher DeGette Delahunt  
Boyd DeLauro Hart  
Brown (OH) Dent Hastings (FL)  
Brown, Corrine Dicks Hastings (WA)  
Brown-Waite, Doggett Hayes  
Ginny Doyle Hayworth  
Burgess Drake Hefley  
Burton (IN) Duncan Hersteth  
Butterfield Edwards Higgins  
Camp (MI) Emanuel Hinchey  
Cantor Emerson Hinojosa  
Capito Engel Hoekstra  
Capps Eshoo Holden  
Capuano Everett Holt  
Cardin Farr Honda  
Cardoza Fattah Hooley  
Carnahan Feeney Hostettler  
Carson Ferguson Hoyer

Hulshof  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jefferson  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson (IL)  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Keller  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kind  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Kucinich  
Kuhl (NY)  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
LaTourette  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Maloney  
Marchant  
Markey  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul (TX)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCotter  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McMorris  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Mica  
Michaud  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)

Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Norwood  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Otter  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Paul  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Petri  
Pickering  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Pryce (OH)  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Renzi  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryun (KS)  
Sabu  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sanders  
Schakowsky

## NOES—97

Aderholt  
Akin  
Alexander  
Barton (TX)  
Biggart  
Bishop (UT)  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Boustany  
Bradley (NH)  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (SC)  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Campbell (CA)  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Cole (OK)  
Crenshaw  
DeLay  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dingell  
Doolittle  
Dreier  
Ehlers  
English (PA)  
Etheridge  
Fortenberry  
Frelinghuysen  
Gilchrest  
Gohmert

Granger  
Hall  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hobson  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inglis (SC)  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Kelly  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
LaHood  
Latham  
Leach  
Lewis (CA)  
Lucas  
Lynch  
Mack  
McCrery  
Miller (NC)  
Northup  
Nunes

Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schwartz (PA)  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Sodrel  
Solis  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Stearns  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (MS)  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden (OR)  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Westmoreland  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (AK)

Oxley  
Pastor  
Pearce  
Pombo  
Price (NC)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Reynolds  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (WI)  
Saxton  
Schwarz (MI)  
Sessions  
Shadegg  
Sherwood  
Simpson  
Skelton  
Smith (TX)  
Snyder  
Sweeney  
Thomas  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Watt  
Weller  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Young (FL)

## NOT VOTING—23

Baker  
Becerra  
Blunt  
Boehler  
Bono  
Brady (PA)  
Shaw  
Conaway  
Castello  
Davis (FL)  
Evans  
Gibbons  
Gutiérrez  
Kaptur  
Kingston  
Manzullo  
McHugh  
McKeon  
Nussle  
Peterson (PA)  
Reyes  
Walsh  
Watson

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote).  
Members are advised 1 minute remains  
in this vote.

□ 1357

Messrs. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of  
California, SHUSTER, TURNER,  
HAYES, COSTA, Ms. MCKINNEY and  
Miss MCMORRIS changed their vote  
from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF  
IOWA

The CHAIRMAN. The pending busi-  
ness is the demand for a recorded vote  
on the amendment offered by the gen-  
tleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) on which  
further proceedings were postponed and  
on which the noes prevailed by voice  
vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has  
been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-  
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 93, noes 311,  
not voting 28, as follows:

[Roll No. 245]

## AYES—93

Abercrombie  
Akin  
Bachus  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett (MD)  
Beauprez  
Blackburn  
Bradley (NH)  
Brown-Waite,  
Ginny  
Burton (IN)  
Cantor  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Chocoma  
Coble  
Cubin  
Culberson  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Deal (GA)  
Duncan  
Everett  
Feehey  
Fitzpatrick (PA)  
Forbes  
Foxy  
Franks (AZ)  
Gallegly  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gillmor  
Gohmert  
Goode  
Graves  
Gutknecht  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hefley  
Hostettler  
Issa  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Keller  
Kelly  
King (IA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
LoBiondo  
Lynch  
McCotter  
McHenry  
Mica  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller, Gary  
Moran (KS)  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Norwood

## NOES—311

Ackerman  
Aderholt  
Alexander  
Allen  
Andrews  
Baca  
Baird  
Baldwin  
Barton (TX)  
Bass  
Nunes  
Otter  
Paul  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Putnam  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Reynolds  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Royce  
Rush  
Ryun (KS)  
Schmidt  
Sensenbrenner  
Sessions  
Shuster  
Tancredo  
Tanner  
Taylor (MS)  
Wamp  
Weldon (PA)  
Westmoreland  
Whitfield

Bilirakis  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blumenauer  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonner  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boucher  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Brady (TX)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Burgess  
Butterfield  
Buyer  
Calvert  
Camp (MI)  
Campbell (CA)  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardin  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Clay  
Clever  
Clyburn  
Cole (OK)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cuellar  
Cummings  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
Davis, Tom  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
Delahunt  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dicks  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Emanuel  
Emerson  
Engel  
English (PA)  
Eshoo  
Etheridge  
Farr  
Fattah  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Flake  
Foley  
Ford  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Frank (MA)  
Frelinghuysen  
Gingrey  
Gonzalez  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Granger  
Green (WI)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Hall  
Harman  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Hersth  
Higgins  
Hinchev  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hoolley  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hunter  
Hyde  
Inglis (SC)  
Inslee  
Israel  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee  
(TX)  
Jefferson  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
Kind  
King (NY)  
Kirk  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)  
Latham  
LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lipinski  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Mack  
Maloney  
Marchant  
Markey  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCaul (TX)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCrery  
McDermott  
McGovern  
McIntyre  
McKinney  
McMorris  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Melancon  
Michaud  
Millender-  
McDonald  
Miller (NC)  
Miller (OH)  
Miller, George  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy  
Murtha  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Northup  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Olver  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Owens  
Pallone  
Pascarell  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Peterson (MN)  
Holden  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Radanovich  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Rogers (AL)  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Sabu  
Salazar  
Sánchez, Linda T.  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sanders  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schwartz (PA)  
Schwarz (MI)  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shaw  
Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skelton  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Sodrel  
Solis  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stark  
Strickland  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tauscher  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi  
Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden (OR)  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weiner  
Weldon (FL)  
Weller  
Wexler  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)

Wolf	Wu	Young (AK)	Towns	Velázquez	Weiner	Westmoreland	Wilson (NM)	Young (AK)
Woolsey	Wynn	Young (FL)	Udall (CO)	Visclosky	Woolsey	Wexler	Wilson (SC)	Young (FL)
			Udall (NM)	Waxman	Wu	Whitfield	Wolf	
						Wicker	Wynn	

NOT VOTING—28

Baker	Evans	Oxley
Becerra	Gibbons	Pence
Blunt	Gutierrez	Peterson (PA)
Boehlert	Istook	Pickering
Bono	Kaptur	Reyes
Brady (PA)	Kingston	Stearns
Cannon	Manzullo	Walsh
Conaway	McHugh	Watson
Costello	McKeon	
Davis (FL)	Nussle	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are reminded 1 minute remains in this vote.

□ 1400

So the amendment was rejected. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for: Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Chairman, on rollcall No. 245 I was inadvertently detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “aye.”

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. KUCINICH

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KUCINICH) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 118, noes 288, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 246]

AYES—118

Abercrombie	Green, Al	Miller, George
Allen	Green, Gene	Moore (WI)
Andrews	Grijalva	Moran (VA)
Baird	Hastings (FL)	Nadler
Baldwin	Higgins	Neal (MA)
Bartlett (MD)	Hinchee	Oberstar
Berry	Holden	Obey
Bishop (NY)	Holt	Olver
Boucher	Honda	Otter
Boyd	Hookey	Owens
Brown (OH)	Hostettler	Pallone
Capps	Insee	Paul
Capuano	Jackson (IL)	Payne
Cardin	Jackson-Lee	Pelosi
Carson	(TX)	Rahall
Chandler	Johnson, E. B.	Rangel
Clay	Jones (NC)	Rush
Cleaver	Kanjorski	Ryan (OH)
Clyburn	Kildee	Sabo
Coble	Kucinich	Sánchez, Linda
Conyers	Lantos	T.
Cummings	Larsen (WA)	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (CA)	Lee	Sanders
Davis (IL)	Lewis (GA)	Schakowsky
DeFazio	LoBiondo	Schwartz (PA)
Dicks	Lofgren, Zoe	Scott (VA)
Doggett	Maloney	Serrano
Doyle	Markey	Slaughter
Duncan	Marshall	Solis
Engel	Matsui	Spratt
Eshoo	McCarthy	Stark
Farr	McCollum (MN)	Strickland
Filner	McDermott	Tancred
Fitzpatrick (PA)	McGovern	Tauscher
Gilchrest	McKinney	Taylor (MS)
Gonzalez	McNulty	Thompson (CA)
Gordon	Meehan	Tierney

NOES—288

Ackerman	Gallegly
Aderholt	Garrett (NJ)
Akin	Gerlach
Alexander	Gillmor
Bachus	Gingrey
Barrett (SC)	Gohmert
Barrow	Goode
Barton (TX)	Goodlatte
Bass	Granger
Bean	Graves
Beauprez	Green (WI)
Berkley	Gutknecht
Berman	Hall
Biggert	Harman
Bilirakis	Harris
Bishop (GA)	Hart
Bishop (UT)	Hastings (WA)
Blackburn	Hayes
Blumenauer	Hayworth
Boehner	Hefley
Bonilla	Hensarling
Bonner	Herger
Boozman	Hereth
Boren	Hinojosa
Boswell	Hobson
Boustany	Hoekstra
Bradley (NH)	Hoyer
Brady (TX)	Hulshof
Brown (SC)	Hunter
Brown, Corrine	Hyde
Brown-Waite,	Inglis (SC)
Ginny	Israel
Burgess	Issa
Burton (IN)	Istook
Butterfield	Jefferson
Buyer	Jenkins
Calvert	Jindal
Camp (MI)	Johnson (CT)
Campbell (CA)	Johnson (IL)
Cantor	Johnson, Sam
Capito	Jones (OH)
Cardoza	Keller
Carnahan	Kelly
Carter	Kennedy (MN)
Case	Kennedy (RI)
Castle	Kilpatrick (MI)
Chabot	Kind
Chocola	King (IA)
Cole (OK)	King (NY)
Cooper	Kirk
Costa	Kline
Cramer	Knollenberg
Crenshaw	Kolbe
Crowley	Kuhl (NY)
Cubin	LaHood
Cuellar	Langevin
Culberson	Larson (CT)
Davis (AL)	Latham
Davis (KY)	LaTourrette
Davis (TN)	Leach
Davis, Jo Ann	Levin
Davis, Tom	Lewis (CA)
Deal (GA)	Lewis (KY)
DeGette	Linder
Delahunt	Lipinski
DeLauro	Lowe
DeLay	Lucas
Dent	Lungren, Daniel
Diaz-Balart, L.	E.
Diaz-Balart, M.	Lynch
Dingell	Mack
Doolittle	Marchant
Drake	Matheson
Dreier	McCaul (TX)
Edwards	McCotter
Ehlers	McCrery
Emanuel	McHenry
Emerson	McIntyre
English (PA)	McMorris
Etheridge	Meeck (FL)
Everett	Meeke (NY)
Fattah	Melancon
Feeney	Mica
Ferguson	Michaud
Flake	Miller (FL)
Foley	Miller (MI)
Forbes	Miller (NC)
Ford	Miller, Gary
Fortenberry	Mollohan
Fossella	Moore (KS)
Fox	Moore (MS)
Frank (MA)	Moran (KS)
Franks (AZ)	Murphy
Frelinghuysen	

Murtha
Musgrave
Myrick
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nunes
Ortiz
Osborne
Pascrell
Pastor
Pearce
Pence
Peterson (MN)
Petri
Pickering
Pitts
Platts
Poe
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Putnam
Radanovich
Ramstad
Regula
Rehberg
Reichert
Renzi
Reynolds
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Ross
Rothman
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Salazar
Saxton
Schiff
Schmidt
Schwarz (MI)
Scott (GA)
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shuster
Simmons
Simpson
Skelton
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Sodrel
Souder
Stearns
Stupak
Sullivan
Sweeney
Tanner
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Tiahrt
Tiberi
Turner
Upton
Van Hollen
Walden (OR)
Wamp
Wasserman
Schultz
Watt
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller

Westmoreland	Wilson (NM)	Young (AK)
Wexler	Wilson (SC)	Young (FL)
Whitfield	Wolf	
Wicker	Wynn	

NOT VOTING—26

Baca	Costello	McKeon
Baker	Davis (FL)	Nussle
Becerra	Evans	Oxley
Blunt	Gibbons	Peterson (PA)
Boehlert	Gutierrez	Reyes
Bono	Kaptur	Walsh
Brady (PA)	Kingston	Waters
Cannon	Manzullo	Watson
Conaway	McHugh	

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote). Members are reminded 1 minute remains in this vote.

□ 1405

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed her vote from “aye” to “no.” So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SANDERS

The CHAIRMAN. The pending business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered. The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 178, noes 228, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

AYES—178

Abercrombie	Doyle	Kucinich
Ackerman	Engel	LaHood
Allen	Eshoo	Langevin
Andrews	Farr	Lantos
Bachus	Fattah	Larson (CT)
Baird	Filner	Lee
Baldwin	Fitzpatrick (PA)	Levin
Bartlett (MD)	Flake	Lewis (GA)
Bass	Foley	Lipinski
Bean	Ford	LoBiondo
Berkley	Garrett (NJ)	Lofgren, Zoe
Berman	Gerlach	Lowey
Berry	Gordon	Maloney
Bilirakis	Grijalva	Markey
Bishop (NY)	Harman	Matsui
Boswell	Hastings (FL)	McCarthy
Bradley (NH)	Hayworth	McCormack (MN)
Brown (OH)	Herseth	McDermott
Brown, Corrine	Higgins	McGovern
Brown-Waite,	Hinchee	McKinney
Ginny	Hinojosa	McNulty
Capps	Holden	Meehan
Capuano	Holt	Michaud
Cardin	Honda	Millender-
Carnahan	Hookey	McDonald
Carson	Hostettler	Miller (MI)
Chabot	Hoyer	Miller, George
Chandler	Hunter	Mollohan
Clay	Inglis (SC)	Moore (KS)
Cleaver	Insee	Moore (WI)
Clyburn	Israel	Moran (VA)
Cramer	Jackson (IL)	Murtha
Cummings	Johnson (CT)	Nadler
Davis (IL)	Jones (NC)	Napolitano
Davis (TN)	Jones (OH)	Neal (MA)
DeFazio	Kennedy (RI)	Oberstar
DeGette	Kildee	Obey
DeLauro	Kilpatrick (MI)	Olver
Dent	Kind	Otter

Owens	Sánchez, Linda	Thompson (CA)	Wilson (NM)	Wolf	Wynn	Bishop (NY)	Hobson	Payne
Pallone	T.	Thompson (MS)	Wilson (SC)	Wu	Young (AK)	Bishop (UT)	Holden	Pearce
Pascrell	Sanchez, Loretta	Tiberi				Blumenauer	Holt	Pelosi
Pastor	Sanders	Tierney				Boehner	Honda	Peterson (MN)
Paul	Saxton	Towns	Baca	Conaway	McHugh	Bonilla	Hookey	Pickering
Payne	Schakowsky	Udall (CO)	Baker	Costello	McKeon	Boozman	Hoyer	Platts
Pelosi	Schwartz (PA)	Udall (NM)	Becerra	Davis (FL)	Nussle	Boren	Hulshof	Pombo
Peterson (MN)	Scott (VA)	Van Hollen	Blumenauer	Evans	Oxley	Boswell	Hyde	Pomeroy
Platts	Serrano	Velázquez	Blunt	Gibbons	Peterson (PA)	Boucher	Inslee	Porter
Pomeroy	Shays	Vislosky	Boehlert	Gutierrez	Reyes	Boustany	Israel	Price (NC)
Porter	Simmons	Walden (OR)	Bono	Kaptur	Walsh	Boyd	Istook	Pryce (OH)
Price (NC)	Slaughter	Wasserman	Brady (PA)	Kingston	Watson	Bradley (NH)	Jackson (IL)	Putnam
Rahall	Smith (NJ)	Schultz	Cannon	Manzullo		Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Radanovich
Ramstad	Solis	Waters				Brown (SC)	(TX)	Ramstad
Rangel	Stark	Watt				Brown, Corrine	Jefferson	Rangel
Rohrabacher	Stearns	Waxman				Butterfield	Johnson (CT)	Regula
Ross	Strickland	Weiner				Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Rehberg
Rothman	Stupak	Weldon (PA)				Camp (MI)	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert
Roybal-Allard	Tancred	Wexler				Cantor	Jones (OH)	Renzi
Rush	Tanner	Woolsey				Capito	Kanjorski	Reynolds
Ryan (OH)	Tauscher	Young (FL)				Capps	Kelly	Rogers (AL)
Sabo	Taylor (MS)					Capuano	Kennedy (MN)	Rogers (KY)
						Cardin	Kennedy (RI)	Ros-Lehtinen
						Cardoza	Kildee	Ross
						Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rothman
						Carson	Kind	Roybal-Allard
						Carter	King (NY)	Ruppersberger
						Case	Kirk	Rush
						Castle	Kline	Ryan (OH)
						Chandler	Knollenberg	Sabo
						Clay	Kolbe	Salazar
						Cleaver	Kucinich	Sánchez, Linda
						Clyburn	Kuhl (NY)	T.
						Cole (OK)	LaHood	Sanchez, Loretta
						Conyers	Langevin	Sanders
						Costa	Lantos	Saxton
						Cramer	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
						Crenshaw	Latham	Schiff
						Crowley	LaTourette	Schwartz (PA)
						Cuellar	Leach	Schwarz (MI)
						Culberson	Lee	Scott (GA)
						Cummings	Levin	Scott (VA)
						Davis (AL)	Lewis (CA)	Serrano
						Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Shaw
						Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Shays
						Davis, Tom	Lofgren, Zoe	Sherman
						DeFazio	Lowey	Sherwood
						DeGette	Lucas	Simmons
						Delahunt	Lungren, Daniel	Simpson
						DeLauro	E.	Skelton
						DeLay	Lynch	Slaughter
						Dent	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
						Diaz-Balart, L.	Marchant	Smith (TX)
						Dicks	Markey	Smith (WA)
						Dingell	Marshall	Snyder
						Doggett	Matheson	Sodrel
						Doolittle	Matsui	Solis
						Doyle	McCarthy	Souder
						Drake	McCaul (TX)	Spratt
						Dreier	McCollum (MN)	Stark
						Edwards	McCrery	Strickland
						Ehlers	McDermott	Stupak
						Emanuel	McGovern	Sweeney
						Emerson	McIntyre	Tauscher
						Engel	McKinney	Taylor (NC)
						English (PA)	McNulty	Thomas
						Eshoo	Meehan	Thompson (CA)
						Etheridge	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)
						Farr	Meeks (NY)	Thornberry
						Fattah	Melancon	Tiahrt
						Ferguson	Michaud	Tierney
						Filner	Millender-	Towns
						Fitzpatrick (PA)	McDonald	Turner
						Foley	Miller (NC)	Udall (CO)
						Fortenberry	Miller, George	Udall (NM)
						Frank (MA)	Mollohan	Upton
						Frelinghuysen	Moore (KS)	Van Hollen
						Gallegly	Moore (WI)	Velázquez
						Gerlach	Moran (VA)	Vislosky
						Gilchrest	Murphy	Wasserman
						Gillmor	Murtha	Schultz
						Gingrey	Musgrave	Waters
						Gonzalez	Nadler	Watt
						Gordon	Napolitano	Waxman
						Granger	Neal (MA)	Weiner
						Green (WI)	Ney	Weldon (FL)
						Green, Al	Northup	Weller
						Green, Gene	Nunes	Wexler
						Grijalva	Oberstar	Whitfield
						Hall	Obey	Wicker
						Harman	Olver	Wilson (NM)
						Hastings (FL)	Ortiz	Wolf
						Hastings (WA)	Osborne	Woolsey
						Herseth	Owens	Wu
						Higgins	Pallone	Wynn
						Hinche	Pascrell	Young (AK)
						Hinojosa	Pastor	

## NOT VOTING—26

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN  
The CHAIRMAN (during the vote).  
Members are reminded 1 minute re-  
mains in this vote.

□ 1409

So the amendment was rejected.  
The result of the vote was announced  
as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. HEFLEY  
The CHAIRMAN. The pending busi-  
ness is the demand for a recorded vote  
on the amendment offered by the gen-  
tleman from Colorado (Mr. HEFLEY) on  
which further proceedings were post-  
poned and on which the noes prevailed  
by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the  
amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amend-  
ment.

## RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has  
been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.  
The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-  
minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic de-  
vice, and there were—ayes 107, noes 300,  
not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

AYES—107

Akin	Frank (MA)	Miller (FL)	Wilson (NM)	Wolf	Wynn	Bishop (NY)	Hobson	Payne
Bachus	Franks (AZ)	Miller (NC)	Wilson (SC)	Wu	Young (AK)	Bishop (UT)	Holden	Pearce
Barrett (SC)	Frelinghuysen	Miller, Gary				Blumenauer	Holt	Pelosi
Bartlett (MD)	Gallegly	Moran (KS)				Boehner	Honda	Peterson (MN)
Bass	Gilchrest	Murphy	Baca	Conaway	McHugh	Bonilla	Hookey	Pickering
Bean	Gillmor	Musgrave	Baker	Costello	McKeon	Boozman	Hoyer	Platts
Beauprez	Gingrey	Nyrick	Becerra	Davis (FL)	Nussle	Boren	Hulshof	Pombo
Bilirakis	Gohmert	Neugebauer	Blumenauer	Evans	Oxley	Boswell	Hyde	Pomeroy
Blackburn	Hart	Ney	Blunt	Gibbons	Peterson (PA)	Boucher	Inslee	Porter
Bonner	Hays	Northup	Boehlert	Gutierrez	Reyes	Boustany	Israel	Price (NC)
Brady (TX)	Hefley	Norwood	Bono	Kaptur	Walsh	Boyd	Istook	Pryce (OH)
Brown (IN)	Hensarling	Nunes	Brady (PA)	Kingston	Watson	Bradley (NH)	Jackson (IL)	Putnam
Butterfield	Hesler	Osborne	Cannon	Manzullo		Brown (OH)	Jackson-Lee	Radanovich
Buyer	Herman	Pearce				Brown (SC)	(TX)	Ramstad
Calvert	Herman	Pence				Brown, Corrine	Jefferson	Rangel
Camp (MI)	Hesler	Petri				Butterfield	Johnson (CT)	Regula
Campbell (CA)	Hess	Pickering				Calvert	Johnson (IL)	Rehberg
Cantor	Hess	Pitts				Camp (MI)	Johnson, E. B.	Reichert
Capito	Hess	Poe				Cantor	Jones (OH)	Renzi
Cardoza	Hess	Pombo				Capito	Kanjorski	Reynolds
Carter	Hess	Price (GA)				Capps	Kelly	Rogers (AL)
Case	Hess	Pryce (OH)				Capuano	Kennedy (MN)	Rogers (KY)
Castle	Hess	Putnam				Cardin	Kennedy (RI)	Ros-Lehtinen
Chocola	Hess	Radanovich				Cardoza	Kildee	Ross
Coble	Hess	Regula				Carnahan	Kilpatrick (MI)	Rothman
Cole (OK)	Hess	Rehberg				Carson	Kind	Roybal-Allard
Conyers	Hess	Reichert				Carter	King (NY)	Ruppersberger
Cooper	Hess	Renzi				Case	Kirk	Rush
Costa	Hess	Reynolds				Castle	Kline	Ryan (OH)
Crenshaw	Hess	Rogers (AL)				Chandler	Knollenberg	Sabo
Crowley	Hess	Rogers (KY)				Clay	Kolbe	Salazar
Cubin	Hess	Rogers (MI)				Cleaver	Kucinich	Sánchez, Linda
Cuellar	Hess	Ros-Lehtinen				Clyburn	Kuhl (NY)	T.
Culberson	Hess	Royce				Cole (OK)	LaHood	Sanchez, Loretta
Davis (AL)	Hess	Ruppersberger				Conyers	Langevin	Sanders
Davis (CA)	Hess	Ryan (WI)				Costa	Lantos	Saxton
Davis (KY)	Hess	Ryan (KS)				Cramer	Larsen (WA)	Schakowsky
Davis, Jo Ann	Hess	Salazar				Crenshaw	Latham	Schiff
Davis, Tom	Hess	Salazar				Crowley	LaTourette	Schwartz (PA)
Deal (GA)	Hess	Schiff				Cuellar	Leach	Schwarz (MI)
Delahunt	Hess	Schmidt				Culberson	Lee	Scott (GA)
DeLay	Hess	Schwarz (MI)				Cummings	Levin	Scott (VA)
Diaz-Balart, L.	Hess	Scott (GA)				Davis (AL)	Lewis (CA)	Serrano
Diaz-Balart, M.	Hess	Scott (GA)				Davis (CA)	Lewis (GA)	Shaw
Dicks	Hess	Sensenbrenner				Davis (IL)	Lipinski	Shays
Dingell	Hess	Sessions				Davis, Tom	Lofgren, Zoe	Sherman
Doggett	Hess	Shade				DeFazio	Lowey	Sherwood
Doolittle	Hess	Shade				DeGette	Lucas	Simmons
Drake	Hess	Shade				Delahunt	Lungren, Daniel	Simpson
Dreier	Hess	Shade				DeLauro	E.	Skelton
Duncan	Hess	Shade				DeLay	Lynch	Slaughter
Edwards	Hess	Shade				Dent	Maloney	Smith (NJ)
Ehlers	Hess	Shade				Diaz-Balart, L.	Marchant	Smith (TX)
Emanuel	Hess	Shade				Dicks	Markey	Smith (WA)
Emerson	Hess	Shade				Dingell	Marshall	Snyder
English (PA)	Hess	Shade				Doggett	Matheson	Sodrel
Etheridge	Hess	Shade				Doolittle	Matsui	Solis
Everett	Hess	Shade				Doyle	McCarthy	Souder
Feeney	Hess	Shade				Drake	McCaul (TX)	Spratt
Ferguson	Hess	Shade				Dreier	McCollum (MN)	Stark
Forbes	Hess	Shade				Edwards	McCrery	Strickland
Fortenberry	Hess	Shade				Ehlers	McDermott	Stupak
Fossella	Hess	Shade				Emanuel	McGovern	Sweeney
Fox	Hess	Shade				Emerson	McIntyre	Tauscher
	Hess	Shade				Engel	McKinney	Taylor (NC)
	Hess	Shade				English (PA)	McNulty	Thomas
	Hess	Shade				Eshoo	Meehan	Thompson (CA)
	Hess	Shade				Etheridge	Meek (FL)	Thompson (MS)
	Hess	Shade				Farr	Meeks (NY)	Thornberry
	Hess	Shade				Fattah	Melancon	Tiahrt
	Hess	Shade				Ferguson	Michaud	

NOT VOTING—25

Baca Costello McKeon  
 Baker Davis (FL) Nussle  
 Becerra Evans Oxley  
 Blunt Gibbons Peterson (PA)  
 Boehlert Gutierrez Reyes  
 Bono Kaptur Walsh  
 Brady (PA) Kingston Watson  
 Cannon Manzullo  
 Conaway McHugh

Lee Neal (MA)  
 Levin Oberstar  
 Lewis (GA) Obey  
 Lipinski Oliver  
 LoBiondo Owens  
 Lofgren, Zoe Pascrell  
 Markey Pastor  
 Matheson Paul  
 Matsui Payne  
 McCarthy Pelosi  
 McCollum (MN) Petri  
 McDermott Platts  
 McGovern Pomeroy  
 McIntyre Price (NC)  
 McKinney Rahall  
 McNulty Ramstad  
 Meehan Rangel  
 Meeks (NY) Rothman  
 Melancon Ruppersberger  
 Michaud Rush  
 Millender Ryan (OH)  
 McDonald Sabo  
 Miller (NC) Salazar  
 Miller, George Sanchez, Linda  
 Mollohan T.  
 Moore (KS) Sanchez, Loretta  
 Moore (WI) Sanders  
 Moran (KS) Schakowsky  
 Moran (VA) Schiff  
 Murtha Schwartz (PA)  
 Nadler Wu  
 Napolitano Scott (VA)

Snyder Thomas  
 Sodrel Thornberry  
 Souder Tiahrt  
 Sullivan Tiberi  
 Sweeney Turner  
 Slaughter Tancredo  
 Pastor Tanner  
 Smith (NJ) Walden (OR)  
 Smith (WA) Wamp  
 Solis Taylor (MS) Weiner  
 Spratt Weldon (FL)  
 Stark Terry Weller

NOT VOTING—26

Baca Conaway McHugh  
 Baker Costello McKeon  
 Becerra Davis (FL) Nussle  
 Blunt Evans Oxley  
 Boehlert Gibbons Peterson (PA)  
 Bono Gutierrez Reyes  
 Brady (PA) Kaptur Walsh  
 Buyer Kingston Watson  
 Cannon Manzullo

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote).  
 Members are advised 1 minute remains in this vote.

□ 1417

So the amendment was rejected.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I know people want to get out of here. This is my wedding anniversary; I do, too. This will take just a moment. Yes, my wife is a saint. Yes.

I know people want to catch their airplanes. But the gentleman from Arizona has served 22 years in this House, and this is the last time that he will be handling a bill on the floor of the House, and I think that we owe him to take note of that fact.

Mr. Chairman, for 10 years I chaired this subcommittee, and I know how easy it is to demagogue this subcommittee and the bill that it handles. And on behalf of every Member on both sides of the aisle, I want to tell the gentleman that he has done honor to this House and to each and every Member, because at every moment that I can recall, he has dealt with the subject matter at hand on the basis of substance, not politics; he has brought an intellectual quality to his argument that is very seldom matched. We don't always agree on everything, as was evidenced by the debate yesterday; but as Will Rogers said, when two people agree on everything, one of them is unnecessary.

But I just want to say, JIM, good luck in whatever you do, and we appreciate what you have done for the House and for the country and for the world in the way you have handled this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

Mrs. LOWEY. For me, it has been a great privilege to work with JIM KOLBE. And since this is probably the 10th retirement speech that we have given for JIM KOLBE, I just want to add that he is probably a person that all of us would agree has the most integrity, wisdom, and compassion, and for me it is a real, real privilege. But, above all, JIM KOLBE is the most punctual person I know, so I won't give my 10-page speech today. Good luck. Congratulations. We love you. And let us go on.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

The CHAIRMAN (during the vote).  
 Members are reminded 1 minute remains in this vote.

□ 1413

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi changed his vote from "no" to "aye."

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The CHAIRMAN. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Amendment No. 1 offered by Mr. BLUMENAUER:

In the item relating to "DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(increased by \$250,000,000)".

In the item relating to "FOREIGN MILITARY FINANCING PROGRAM", after the aggregate dollar amount, insert the following: "(reduced by \$250,000,000)".

RECORDED VOTE

The CHAIRMAN. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 182, noes 224, not voting 26, as follows:

[Roll No. 249]

AYES—182

Abercrombie Crowley Green, Al  
 Ackerman Cummings Green, Gene  
 Allen Davis (AL) Grijalva  
 Baird Davis (CA) Hall  
 Baldwin Davis (IL) Herseth  
 Barrow Davis (TN) Hinchey  
 Bartlett (MD) DeFazio Hinojosa  
 Bean DeGette Holden  
 Berman Delahunt Holt  
 Berry DeLauro Honda  
 Bishop (NY) Dent Hooley  
 Blumenauer Dicks Hoyer  
 Boswell Doggett Inglis (SC)  
 Boucher Doyle Insee  
 Boyd Duncan Jackson (IL)  
 Brown (OH) Ehlers Jackson-Lee  
 Brown, Corrine Emanuel (TX)  
 Butterfield Engel Jefferson  
 Capps Eshoo Johnson, E. B.  
 Capuano Etheridge Jones (NC)  
 Cardin Farr Jones (OH)  
 Cardoza Fattah Kanjorski  
 Carnahan Filner Kildee  
 Carson Fitzpatrick (PA) Kilpatrick (MI)  
 Clay Ford Kind  
 Cleaver Frank (MA) Kucinich  
 Clyburn Gerlach Lantos  
 Conyers Gohmert Larsen (WA)  
 Cooper Gonzalez Larson (CT)  
 Costa Gordon Leach

Aderholt Forbes  
 Akin Fortenberry  
 Alexander Fossella  
 Andrews Foxx  
 Bachus Franks (AZ)  
 Barrett (SC) Frelinghuysen  
 Barton (TX) Gallegly  
 Bass Garrett (NJ)  
 Beauprez Gilchrest  
 Berkley Gillmor  
 Biggert Gingrey  
 Bilirakis Goode  
 Bishop (GA) Goodlatte  
 Bishop (UT) Granger  
 Blackburn Graves  
 Boehner Green (WI)  
 Bonilla Gutknecht  
 Bonner Harman  
 Boozman Harris  
 Boren Hart  
 Boustany Hastings (FL)  
 Bradley (NH) Hastings (WA)  
 Brady (TX) Hayes  
 Brown (SC) Hayworth  
 Brown-Waite, Hefley  
 Ginny Hensarling  
 Burgess Herger  
 Burton (IN) Higgins  
 Calvert Hobson  
 Camp (MI) Hoekstra  
 Campbell (CA) Hostettler  
 Cantor Hulshof  
 Capito Hunter  
 Carter Hyde  
 Case Israel  
 Castle Issa  
 Chabot Istook  
 Chandler Jenkins  
 Chocola Jindal  
 Coble Johnson (CT)  
 Cole (OK) Johnson (IL)  
 Cramer Johnson, Sam  
 Crenshaw Keller  
 Cubin Kelly  
 Cuellar Kennedy (MN)  
 Culberson Kennedy (RI)  
 Davis (KY) King (IA)  
 Davis, Jo Ann King (NY)  
 Davis, Tom Kirk  
 Deal (GA) Kline  
 DeLay Knollenberg  
 Diaz-Balart, L. Kolbe  
 Diaz-Balart, M. Kuhl (NY)  
 Dingell LaHood  
 Doolittle Langevin  
 Drake Latham  
 Dreier LaTourette  
 Edwards Lewis (CA)  
 Emerson Lewis (KY)  
 English (PA) Linder  
 Everrett Lowey  
 Feeney Lucas  
 Ferguson Lungren, Daniel  
 Flake E.  
 Foley Lynch

NOES—224

Mack  
 Maloney  
 Marchant  
 Marshall  
 McCaul (TX)  
 McCotter  
 McCreery  
 McHenry  
 McMorris  
 Meek (FL)  
 Mica  
 Miller (FL)  
 Miller (MI)  
 Miller, Gary  
 Murphy  
 Musgrave  
 Myrick  
 Neugebauer  
 Ney  
 Northup  
 Norwood  
 Nunes  
 Ortiz  
 Osborne  
 Otter  
 Pallone  
 Pearce  
 Pence  
 Peterson (MN)  
 Pickering  
 Pitts  
 Poe  
 Pombo  
 Porter  
 Price (GA)  
 Pryce (OH)  
 Putnam  
 Radanovich  
 Regula  
 Rehberg  
 Reichert  
 Renzi  
 Reynolds  
 Rogers (AL)  
 Rogers (KY)  
 Rogers (MI)  
 Rohrabacher  
 Ros-Lehtinen  
 Ross  
 Roybal-Allard  
 Royce  
 Ryan (WI)  
 Ryun (KS)  
 Saxton  
 Schmidt  
 Schwarz (MI)  
 Sessions  
 Shadegg  
 Shaw  
 Sherwood  
 Shimkus  
 Shuster  
 Simpson  
 Skelton  
 Smith (TX)

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the last three lines.

The Clerk read as follows:

This Act may be cited as the “Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2007”.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Chairman, I was going to move to strike the last word and give a 5-minute speech, but I sense a sense of urgency here. So, Mr. Chairman, I simply move the committee do now rise and report the bill. And I thank the Members for their comments.

But let me say, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. THORNBERRY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5522) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 851, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 373, nays 34, not voting 25, as follows:

[Roll No. 250]

YEAS—373

Abercrombie	Bishop (NY)	Burton (IN)
Ackerman	Bishop (UT)	Butterfield
Aderholt	Blackburn	Buyer
Akin	Blumenauer	Calvert
Alexander	Boehner	Camp (MI)
Allen	Bonilla	Campbell (CA)
Andrews	Bonner	Cantor
Bachus	Boozman	Capito
Baird	Boren	Capps
Baldwin	Boswell	Capuano
Barrett (SC)	Boucher	Cardin
Barrow	Boustany	Cardoza
Barton (TX)	Boyd	Carnahan
Bass	Bradley (NH)	Carson
Bean	Brady (TX)	Carter
Beauprez	Brown (OH)	Case
Berkley	Brown (SC)	Castle
Berman	Brown, Corrine	Chabot
Biggert	Brown-Waite,	Chandler
Bilirakis	Ginny	Chocola
Bishop (GA)	Burgess	Clay

Cleaver	Israel	Pallone	Waters	Westmoreland	Woolsey
Clyburn	Issa	Pascrell	Watt	Wexler	Wu
Coble	Istook	Pastor	Waxman	Whitfield	Wynn
Cole (OK)	Jackson (IL)	Payne	Weiner	Wicker	Young (AK)
Conyers	Jackson-Lee	Pearce	Weldon (FL)	Wilson (NM)	Young (FL)
Cooper	(TX)	Pelosi	Weldon (PA)	Wilson (SC)	
Costa	Jefferson	Pence	Weller	Wolf	
Cramer	Jindal	Pickering			
Crenshaw	Johnson (CT)	Pitts			
Crowley	Johnson (IL)	Platts			
Cubin	Johnson, E. B.	Poe			
Cuellar	Johnson, Sam	Pomeroy			
Culberson	Jones (OH)	Porter			
Cummings	Kanjorski	Price (GA)			
Davis (AL)	Kelly	Price (NC)			
Davis (CA)	Kennedy (MN)	Pryce (OH)			
Davis (IL)	Kennedy (RI)	Putnam			
Davis (KY)	Kildee	Radanovich			
Davis (TN)	Kilpatrick (MI)	Ramstad			
DeLauro	Kind	Rangel			
DeLay	King (NY)	Regula			
Dent	Kirk	Rehberg			
DeGette	Kline	Reichert			
Delahunt	Knollenberg	Renzi			
DeLauro	Kolbe	Reynolds			
DeLay	Kuhl (NY)	Rogers (AL)			
Diaz-Balart, L.	LaHood	Rogers (KY)			
Diaz-Balart, M.	Langevin	Rogers (MI)			
Dicks	Lantos	Ros-Lehtinen			
Dingell	Larsen (WA)	Ross			
Doggett	Larson (CT)	Rothman			
Doolittle	Latham	Roybal-Allard			
Doyle	LaTourrette	Royce			
Drake	Leach	Ruppersberger			
Dreier	Lee	Rush			
Edwards	Levin	Ryan (OH)			
Ehlers	Lewis (CA)	Ryan (WI)			
Emanuel	Lewis (GA)	Sabo			
Emerson	Lewis (KY)	Salazar			
Engel	Linder	Sánchez, Linda			
English (PA)	Lipinski	T.			
Eshoo	LoBiondo	Sanchez, Loretta			
Etheridge	Lofgren, Zoe	Sanders			
Everett	Lowe	Saxton			
Farr	Lungren, Daniel	Schakowsky			
Fattah	E.	Schiff			
Feeeny	Lynch	Schmidt			
Ferguson	Mack	Schwartz (PA)			
Filner	Maloney	Schwarz (MI)			
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Marchant	Scott (GA)			
Foley	Markey	Scott (VA)			
Forbes	Marshall	Serrano			
Ford	Matheson	Sessions			
Fortenberry	Matsui	Shadegg			
Fossella	McCarthy	Shaw			
Fox	McCaul (TX)	Shays			
Frank (MA)	McCollum (MN)	Sherman			
Frelinghuysen	McCotter	Sherwood			
Galleghy	McCrery	Shimkus			
Garrett (NJ)	McDermott	Shuster			
Gerlach	McGovern	Simmons			
Gilchrest	McHenry	Simpson			
Gillmor	McIntyre	Skelton			
Gingrey	McKinney	Slaughter			
Gohmert	McMorris	Smith (NJ)			
Gonzalez	McNulty	Smith (TX)			
Gordon	Meehan	Smith (WA)			
Granger	Meek (FL)	Snyder			
Green, Al	Meeks (NY)	Sodrel			
Green, Gene	Melancon	Solis			
Grijalva	Mica	Souder			
Gutknecht	Michaud	Spratt			
Hall	Millender-	Stearns			
Harman	McDonald	Strickland			
Harris	Miller (MI)	Stupak			
Hart	Miller (NC)	Sullivan			
Hastings (FL)	Miller, Gary	Sweeney			
Hastings (WA)	Miller, George	Tauscher			
Hayes	Mollohan	Taylor (NC)			
Hayworth	Moore (KS)	Terry			
Hensarling	Moore (WI)	Thomas			
Herger	Moran (VA)	Thompson (CA)			
Herse	Murphy	Thompson (MS)			
Higgins	Murtha	Thornberry			
Hinche	Musgrave	Tiaht			
Hinojosa	Myrick	Tiberi			
Hobson	Nadler	Tierney			
Hoekstra	Napolitano	Towns			
Holden	Neal (MA)	Turner			
Holt	Neugebauer	Udall (CO)			
Honda	Ney	Udall (NM)			
Hooley	Northup	Upton			
Hoyer	Nunes	Van Hollen			
Hulshof	Oberstar	Velazquez			
Hunter	Obey	Visclosky			
Hyde	Olver	Walden (OR)			
Inglis (SC)	Ortiz	Wamp			
Inslee	Osborne	Wasserman			
	Owens	Schultz			

Waters	Westmoreland	Woolsey
Watt	Wexler	Wu
Waxman	Whitfield	Wynn
Weiner	Wicker	Young (AK)
Weldon (FL)	Wilson (NM)	Young (FL)
Weldon (PA)	Wilson (SC)	
Weller	Wolf	

NAYS—34

Bartlett (MD)	Jenkins	Petri
Berry	Jones (NC)	Pombo
Davis, Jo Ann	Keller	Rahall
Duncan	King (IA)	Rohrabacher
Flake	Kucinich	Ryun (KS)
Franks (AZ)	Lucas	Sensenbrenner
Goode	Miller (FL)	Stark
Goodlatte	Moran (KS)	Tancredo
Graves	Norwood	Tanner
Green (WI)	Otter	Taylor (MS)
Hefley	Paul	
Hostettler	Peterson (MN)	

NOT VOTING—25

Baca	Costello	McKeon
Baker	Davis (FL)	Nussle
Becerra	Evans	Oxley
Blunt	Gibbons	Peterson (PA)
Boehler	Gutierrez	Reyes
Bono	Kaptur	Walsh
Brady (PA)	Kingston	Watson
Cannon	Manzullo	
Conaway	McHugh	

□ 1439

Mr. FRANKS of Arizona changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber today. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall votes 242, 243, 244, 246, 247, 249 and 250 and “no” on rollcall votes 245 and 248.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN EN-GROSSMENT OF H.R. 5522, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2007

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of the bill, H.R. 5522, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

REPORT ON H.R. 5576, TRANSPORTATION, TREASURY, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, THE JUDICIARY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2007

Mr. LEWIS of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 109-495) on the bill (H.R. 5576) making appropriations for the Departments of Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, District of Columbia, and independent